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WOMEN

Sub-Committee

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CITY OF HAMILTON

WOMEN'S SAFETY AUDIT PROJECT

PAL-TECH ENGINEERING INC.
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CANADA

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September, 1992
Hamilton, Ontario

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The development of the Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee Safety Audit Project was heavily influenced by the groundbreaking and dedicated work of staff members and volunteers from the Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children (METRAC). **METRAC** is a non-profit organization with the goal of decreasing, and finally eliminating, all forms of violence against women and children. METRAC has developed a safety audit model which can be utilized and adapted by various women's communities. The Safety Audit Co-ordinators and the Hamilton Status of Women Safety Audit Sub-Committee both applaud METRAC's philosophy of, and efforts in encouraging, the model's widest possible use by the general community, women's groups, and civic organizations, in their efforts to improve women's safety in urban environments.

Preparation and delivery of the Safety Audit Project has also benefitted by the work of the **Vancouver Safer City Task Force**. In particular, the project has adapted sections of the "Citizen's Safety Audit Guide".

The assistance and co-operation provided for the current project, by numerous volunteers from the **Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee**, and the City's various **neighbourhood groups**, is also acknowledged and appreciated.

Special recognition is extended to the **PAL-TECH ENGINEERING** team for their professionalism and dedication to this project and to the **Corporation of the City of Hamilton** which contributed the financial support for this important task.

Evelyn Myrie
Chair, Safety Audit Project

Elsie Paget
Chair, Outreach Committee

HAMILTON Status of WOMEN

Sub-Committee

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee commissioned PAL-TECH ENGINEERING INC. to plan, co-ordinate, and implement a safety audit of public spaces in the City, in order to increase public awareness concerning women's vulnerability in public places, and to improve women's safety. To address the various issues pertinent to women's safety, and the requirements of the project, a co-ordinating team was established which provided the range of expertise necessary to perform the specified tasks in a competent and professional manner.

Some of the principal considerations of the project included:

* municipal design standards,

* maintenance of public areas,

* specific physical factors (lighting, escape routes, restricted access, signing, etc.),

* non-physical factors (parole and supervision policies, assault and threat response procedures, etc.),

* personal empowerment,

* public education and awareness,

* neighbourhood mobilization.

A public safety audit is considered to be only one means of eliminating violence against women. Equally important, and more prevalent forms of male violence, occur "in private" and warrant further efforts and different remedial initiatives. Nonetheless, the safety audit is a way of increasing public sensitivity and understanding for women's safety and the need for improved public planning and design.

The core tasks of the project included the following activities:

* extensive community and media contacts and notification regarding the safety audit,

* public meeting, including development and delivery of a safety audit presentation, and orientation for community audit team volunteers,

* identification of safety audit locations, and co-ordination of volunteer audit teams,

* compilation and analysis of returned safety audit checklists, and formulation of recommendations and findings,

* preparation of a final report and presentation to the Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee.

The planning, development, and implementation stages extended over a period of two months, May and June. During this interval, regular communications were maintained with the Sub-Committee in order to report on progress, and to receive direction on critical details of the

program. The community was also consulted to participate in the overall planning and direction of the project.

At the public meeting, a total of 60 City locations were nominated for auditing (Ref. Appendix 3). Of these, approximately 50 sites were audited and submitted in 39 checklists received by the first week in July. This response is considered reasonable in view of the schedule specified for the project, and considering that this was the first public women's safety audit co-ordinated in Hamilton. While earlier measures were pursued in September 1991, when members of the Sub-Committee held a series of 5 public outreach meetings with various community members, the current project represents the first on-street audit process to be enacted.

Major factors of concern identified in the audit included:

* lighting,

* potential entrapment sites,

* signs to provide direction or to indicate orientation; this factor is particularly significant for wheelchair users.

* maintenance and placement of trees and shrubs.

In order to build upon currently developed programs, safety audit materials obtained from the Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children (METRAC) were employed for the Hamilton project.

The results of the overall program indicate that the co-ordination of volunteers from neighbourhood groups, and special interest parties, can be a feasible method of conducting safety audits and obtaining useful results. In order to achieve long-term effectiveness and continuity, it is necessary to initiate a public safety audit co-ordination program on an annual basis.

The conduct of safety audits can be arranged to suit the following models:

1. Audits are performed, and checklists are completed, by neighbourhood or special interest groups who have first received a reasonable degree of orientation and direction. This method achieves the greatest level of personal empowerment, local representation, and public awareness /education. However, the results and recommendations submitted often vary significantly in their consistency and format, and require further analysis and structuring before they can be assessed for implementation.

2. The audit process can be performed by volunteer groups assisted by a team member with experience and qualifications in performing audits. This model permits a reasonable and representative level of involvement by interested

volunteers, while also developing findings and recommendations which are consistent and more directly applicable for defining remedial measures.

3. Audits can be performed by a designated qualified team(s) which assists neighbourhood or special interest representatives in various parts of the City. This is the most functionally efficient method of completing a large number of audits in a standard manner, but it is considered to be the most costly option. Also, this model results in a less desirable level of personal participation, personal and community involvement, and general public awareness.

The findings of this first safety audit suggest that regular formal audit programs should be employed, to be repeated annually. Model #2 appears to be the most appropriate method to be applied, with model #1 as a reasonable and acceptable alternative. In order to achieve future continuity and progressive results, subsequent safety audits will require some form of structured co-ordination and management.

This may be provided in different ways, including:

* designated volunteers from the Status of Women Sub-Committee who can dedicate a significant portion of their time to the required tasks. (Approximately 400 to 600 person-hours per annual project),

* municipal staff who are knowledgeable about women's safety issues, and the related audit process,

* external resources hired on a contract basis,

* a combination of the foregoing options.

Results of the current audit project indicate that the effectiveness of future programs can be improved through additional co-ordination, information sharing, and consolidation of pertinent objectives among the various primary stakeholders.

These stakeholders include:

* the general women's community in Hamilton,

* community agencies, and grass roots organizations,

* police officials,

* City and Regional staff and elected officials,

* Ministry of the Solicitor General,

* neighbourhood associations.

This extended co-operation will further enhance the constructive support already evident from these sectors. These stakeholders must address the needs and concerns of individuals in the community, and particularly those who have performed checklist audits.

In addition to heightening public education/awareness, and improving general public attitudes concerning the issue of violence against women, the remedial measures resulting from audit recommendations are also a significant focus of this process. To ensure that these activities are implemented in a timely and effective manner, it will be necessary to assign appropriate priorities and schedules to recommendations. These measures should then be pursued and managed by the responsible agency (i.e. City of Hamilton: Public Works, Parks Department, or Regional Police Department, etc.), in a joint consultative monitoring process with the Status of Women Sub-Committee, which is the driving force behind this program.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 History of Safety Audit Project

The Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee's decision to embark on conducting a safety audit in the city of Hamilton was informed by two factors:

* women's identification of public safety as a significant issue,

* the Sub-Committee's goal of improving women's equal status in public and private life.

In September 1991, The Hamilton Status of Women Outreach Sub-Committee conducted a series of consultations with area women in an attempt to broaden the larger Sub-Committee's link with specific groups of women in the Hamilton community, and to ascertain their primary issues of concern. To that end, the Outreach Sub-Committee held 5 separate public consultation meetings, each comprising members from the following groups:

* disabled women,

* low-income women,

* native women,

* immigrant and visible minority women.

The fifth consultation in the series was an open meeting for the general community.

Among the various concerns cited by each of the consultation groups was the issue of women's safety. Specifically, women expressed concern for their safety in public spaces: parking lots, underground parking garages, remote public areas, and poorly lit public spaces. This common thread of concern voiced by all five groups was a major catalyst for the Status of Women Sub-Committee to launch a safety audit project as a new and alternative approach in the intervention and prevention of violence perpetrated against women.

The Status of Women Sub-Committee members also endorsed the safety audit project because it complemented one of the Sub-Committee's principle objectives; that is, working toward the equal representation of women in social, political, cultural and economic affairs. Specifically, one of the major goals of a safety audit is to facilitate women's fuller participation in public life.

2.2 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of conducting a Safety Audit in the City of Hamilton is to address the social and political problem of violence against women. More specifically, it is regarded as an educational strategy and action plan to improve women's safety in public spaces and to raise public awareness about safety issues and violence against women in the community.

In embarking on this project, The Status of Women Sub-Committee recognizes that changing the environmental design of spaces is only one means of working toward eradicating the problem of violence against women. The Sub-Committee also stresses that the majority of male violence occurs "in private" and therefore, the Sub-Committee routinely supports initiatives undertaken by organizations, such as The Sexual Assault Centre and community women's shelters, to eliminate private violence. A safety audit project is regarded as an additional way of increasing public sensitivity to, and an understanding of women's need for safety and right to freedom, and consideration in the planning process.

In planning and implementing a safety audit of public spaces in the City of Hamilton, the Status of Women Sub-Committee defined the following objectives:

1. to collect background information on the philosophy, implementation and evaluation of safety audits;

2. to conduct a public meeting as a means of providing interested community members with information, verbal and written, on how to conduct a safety audit within their neighbourhoods, workplaces, places of leisure, etc.;

3. to collect statistics on violence against women from the Hamilton Regional Police Department and The Sexual Assault Centre (Hamilton & Area) as one means of identifying "unsafe public areas" for women in the city of Hamilton as possible locations for safety audit evaluation;

4. to facilitate the implementation of safety audits in the City of Hamilton;

5. to prepare a public report based on the safety audit evaluations, which outlines recommendations for future action.

2.3 Definition of a Safety Audit

A safety audit is a close evaluation of the physical (i.e. lighting, escape routes, signs, overall design and sightlines) and the non-physical environments (i.e. policies, procedures and services) affecting safety factors.

The Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee initiated this Project with the knowledge that safety audits are a tool to encourage social change and which have the potential of meeting the following objectives:

1. to make women's safety issues a political and community concern by placing them not only on the public agenda, but raising them as a priority issue to be addressed by City elected officials;

2. to improve women's safety and remove women's fear of violence in public places as a means of facilitating women's equality by:

   a) increasing women's participation in social and public life,

   b) reducing the harmful effects that male violence has on women's physical activities and social lifestyles in their communities,

3. to increase women's feeling of personal safety when using public services and while pursuing routine activities in public places;

4. to raise public awareness and understanding of the realities of violence against women (i.e. combat misinformation and miscommunication resulting from common myths about women and sexual assault, which pervade the public consciousness) and provide a basis for public education on the issue of violence against women;

5. to provide women with an opportunity to come together as a group to apply their own knowledge and experience of "unsafe" environments in order to change the traditional ways that physical environments have been developed.

2.4 Violence Against Women: Fundamental Considerations

The focus of the Safety Audit Project is on women's safety. The Status of Women Sub-Committee established this philosophical position to direct the project on the basis of the following factors:

1. Women are the group most vulnerable to physical and sexual assault in our society.

* Women were victims in 90% of the incidents of sexual assault reported by the Canadian Urban Victimization Survey. (Solicitor General of Canada (1985) Op. cit., p.2).

* 56 % of Canadian urban women feel unsafe when walking after dark in their own neighbourhood. In comparison,18 % of men feel this way. (Metrac Guide, 1992, p. 6).

* 27 % of Canadian women can expect to be sexually assaulted at some point in their lives. (Brickman, Julie & John Briere, "Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault in an Urban Canadian Population," International Journal of Women's Studies, Vol. 7, No. 3., 1985.)

2. According to METRAC, once physical environments have been made safe for women as a whole, it can be reasonably assumed that members of other particularly vulnerable groups (i.e. physically disabled people, gay men, elderly persons, children, immigrant and visible minority people, psychiatrically and developmentally disabled persons) can feel safe, also. In other words, positive remedial responses to safety concerns for women can be considered as a benchmark against which others can gauge their experiences and feelings and can feel protected.

2.5 Non-Physical Factors

While it is beyond the scope of this two month project to engage the complex aspects of the non-physical factors affecting women's safety in detail, it is necessary to acknowledge the reality that non-physical factors influence public violence against women and women's safety.

Specifically, this project acknowledged four fundamental non-physical factors:

1. Assault Response

The basic question is, "How quickly do police respond on the scene when a woman is being assaulted and/or sexually assaulted, and what priority is it given?" Seconds are very critical and even first assaults may be deadly.

2. Sentencing and Parole Supervision

"Is sentencing and parole supervision for men who have committed violence against women appropriately stringent?" Often, violent crimes against women are either minimized or dismissed. As a result, women are further violated and little, if any, accountability resides with the perpetrator.

3. Neighbourhood Watch Programs

"Do Neighbourhood Watch groups give priority to women's safety?" It is important that neighbourhoods take responsibility for public violence against women and prioritize their neighbourhood watch programs to include "prevention" of crimes committed against women, as well as assistance for assaulted women.

4. Handling of Threat Complaints

"Do the police take threat complaints seriously and respond to them promptly?" Often in fact, our society tends to allow initial signs of serious problems to escalate, rather than providing intervention at the onset. It is necessary that threats be treated seriously; threats are violent acts which need to be responded to accordingly.

In every one of these and other non-physical factors, the more general question remains; what changes to procedures and policies are necessary in order to create a society, as well as a system, which emphasizes community ownership and establishes accountability for those committing violent acts against women.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation measures which were developed and delivered for the safety audit project involved the concurrent and consecutive co-ordination of several activities over a two month period.

3.1 Activities Overview and Schedules

The overall project activities were scheduled to be completed in two months, between May 1, 1992 and June 30, 1992. This included, in general, two main components:

* those tasks necessary prior to conducting the public meeting,

* those tasks following the public meeting.

A project report was to be prepared after all field audits and associated assessments were completed.

The lead time measures prior to the public meeting were assigned an interval of 30 days. During this period it was necessary for the following activities to be completed:

* community organizing/mobilizing;

* preparing a list consisting of 45 organizations, which were then contacted by telephone;

* composing a series of questions to assist volunteers when contacting community organizations;

* preparing a flyer;

* developing a mailing list of 110 contacts for flyer distribution;

* preparing and issuing nine media releases;

* establishing and managing a telephone hotline;

* developing and distributing letters to mountain area M.P.P.'s and M.P.'s;

* communicating with other telephone contacts from previous public meetings;

* networking with other Canadian cities having conducted similar projects;

* developing a presentation outline;

* collecting statistics;

* establishing a location for the public meeting;

* arranging for sign interpretation services at the public meeting;

* arranging for child care services at the public meeting;

* conducting a pilot safety audit;

* refining the project design based on regular consultation and responses;

* organizing presentation material for the public meeting;

* establishing a core group agenda for the public meeting;

* developing a community agency information and referral listing for the public meeting.

After the public meeting, and during the remaining 30 days, it was necessary to complete the following subsequent activities:

* collecting and analyzing returned safety audit checklists;

* compiling results to be presented in a report;

* developing specific recommendations.

The following sections address the particular details pertaining to each of the foregoing measures.

3.2 Community Organizing

One of the initial tasks involved mobilizing community groups. These included women's groups, neighbourhood associations, and other community persons who wanted to take responsibility on this issue of public safety, and who were interested in effecting changes.

A contact list was developed, prioritizing those organizations whose interests were believed related to women's safety. These included approximately 20 'active' women's organizations, approximately 10 neighbourhood associations, and approximately 15 special interest groups.

Four volunteers from the Hamilton Status of Women Safety Audit Committee telephoned organizations on the contact list. A list of questions was developed to provide direction for the volunteers in contacting community agencies, etc. (Ref. Appendix 1). Community persons were informed of the safety audit project, its purpose, as well as the location and time of the public meeting. They were also invited to participate in all stages of the project. In addition, project volunteers polled the community as to the possible need for cultural and sign interpretation at the public meeting. Community persons were encouraged to inform others of the public meeting, such as neighbours, co-workers, friends, relatives, etc. hence providing further networking.

3.3 Mailing List and Flyer Distribution

During community organizing activities, a flyer was developed to communicate basic information about the public meeting regarding its location, time and purpose.

A mailing list of approximately 110 contacts was developed, including social service groups, women's organizations, health organizations, all members of city council, M.P.P.'s etc., and flyers were mailed out (Ref. Appendix 2).

The Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee volunteers also distributed flyers to those persons and groups with whom they had established contact, such as their places of work, volunteer associations, and churches.

3.4 Media Releases

In order to reach a broader range of the community, media releases were issued (Ref. Appendix 1).

A total of nine media notices were dispatched. One paid advertisement notice for the project was run in the Hamilton Spectator; this newspaper also published two news articles. One article covered the June 3rd public meeting, and the other detailed the activities of the June 11th official Safety Audit Night, with accompanying interviews of teams performing audits (Ref. Appendix 11).

Additional advertisements were run in the 8 local community Brabant Newspapers and the New World Focus. Further interviews and features were conducted by the CTV Network (Channel 9), Engineering Dimensions, the bi-monthly publication for Ontario professional engineers, and the McMaster Courier (Ref. Appendix 11).

3.5 Telephone Hotline

A telephone hotline was established for the benefit of individuals requiring further information about the public meeting, the safety audits, or any aspect of the safety audit project.

A pre-recorded message provided basic information regarding the purpose of the project and the public meeting, as well as other details of the public meeting including time and place (Ref. Appendix 1).

For callers wishing to leave their name and telephone number, further detailed information was available by voice mail on the hotline. During the operation of the hotline, from May 15 to June 16 1992, twelve messages for extra information were received. All calls were returned by either the project co-ordinating team, or Hamilton Status of Women Subcommittee volunteers.

It was not possible to determine the number of inquiry calls received for which callers did not leave messages.

3.6 Notification of Hamilton Mountain Elected Officials

Because the initial public safety meeting held by the Sub-Committee in November 1991 was found to be under-represented by Mountain residents, additional measures were taken to improve attendance for the second public meeting. One measure included sending letters to Mountain area municipal councillors encouraging them to solicit additional citizen participation from their wards. In addition, local elected officials from the provincial and federal governments, received direct notices about the project by facsimile (Ref. Appendix 1).

3.7 Supplementary Contacts

The importance of maintaining continuity between the initial 1991 public meeting, organized by Lynda Morris and the Hamilton Status of Women Subcommittee, and the current project, was agreed upon as an important consideration. Part of this continuity was achieved by contacting community persons who left their name and telephone number at the time of the initial public meeting, and who had expressed an interest in participating in future safety audits. This group consisted of approximately 43 persons.

City of Hamilton and Regional staff in appropriate departments were notified and invited to attend the public meeting in order to listen to the concerns and comments of community attendees. The Community Relations Division of the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Department was similarly notified.

3.8 Safety Audit Guide/Networking

Further networking was pursued with Canadian cities which had already taken steps towards addressing the issue of public violence against women, through their own local safety audit programs.

Previous models included those from Toronto (METRAC, Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children) (Ref. Appendix 10), Vancouver (Safer City Task Force, City of Vancouver) and Winnipeg (Social Planning Council of Winnipeg). These models were valuable in reinforcing not only the more general social and political context of organizing safety audits, but also the more practical steps of actually performing them.

In particular, the METRAC safety audit guide was an important component for the public meeting, and the associated METRAC checklist was adopted for conducting the field safety audits (Ref. Appendix 8 and 10).

3.9 Presentation Outline

A presentation outline, a guide which emphasizes the pertinent key social, philosophical and political issues, as well as definitions surrounding safety audits, was developed (Ref. Appendix 7). This was accomplished by referring to work performed by other involved cities, as well as incorporating revisions relevant to the Hamilton project.

This outline was also an important tool for the public meeting.

3.10 Statistics

The initial goal was to collect existing statistics on violence against women, nationally through Statistics Canada, and locally through women's organizations and the police department. These statistics were to present not only the number of violent acts committed against women (defined, for the purpose of this project, as physical and sexual assaults levels 1, 2, and 3), but also begin to pinpoint attacks by location.

One possible option to be applied for the safety audit project included the identification of high-risk areas of the City, relative to violence and assaults against women. However, statistics were not available in a form which permitted identification of specific dangerous areas in this regard, nor were the offenses of interest categorized by gender. Therefore, it was necessary to establish some basic assumptions in order to assess neighbourhood offense statistics in relation to reported offenses which were perpetrated by men against women. Also, rather than identifying specific neighbourhoods to be included in the audit, the participating volunteer neighbourhood groups were assisted in performing audits in locations of their choice in their neighbourhoods or other areas of interest to them.

In terms of personal empowerment and community development, and the most effective assessment of potential problem areas, this approach is deemed to provide the most productive results, in comparison to directing individuals to audit pre-selected City areas which are not consistent with their personal sphere of interest.

While police statistics provided an overview, they were not used to "target" particular neighbourhood groups or areas. Of the 137 designated neighbourhoods in the City of Hamilton, pertinent rankings were assigned according to a designated definition of "violence".

Hence, the following categories were considered:

* ASSAULTS,
* SEXUAL ASSAULTS,
* INDECENT EXPOSURE,
* PROWL BY NIGHT,
* PURSE SNATCHING.

The top 20 high crime neighbourhood areas were then identified in accordance with the total sum of the noted offenses.

A summary of this information is available in, "Findings", Section 5 of this report, and in Appendix 13.

3.11 Public Meeting Location

The Hamilton YWCA, on MacNab Street South, was the location chosen for the public meeting. Seating was provided for 150 people. Child care and sign interpretation were also arranged.

This meeting site was chosen for its familiarity, central location, and wheelchair accessibility.

3.12 Pilot Safety Audit

Eight Hamilton Status of Women Safety Audit Subcommittee members and the three project co-ordinators implemented a pilot safety audit, which was adapted from the METRAC model.

The area chosen for the pilot safety audit was in the vicinity of the public meeting location on MacNab Street South, between Jackson and Hunter Streets.

One group member was selected as the audit team facilitator. Her role involved ensuring that the comments and opinions of each of the group members were heard and recorded, with respect to the area being audited.

Each component of the checklist was addressed; the total length of the actual audit itself was 1.5 hours, occurring between 8:30 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. Several features of this street were identified as unsafe.

Responses and comments were obtained throughout the pilot safety audit which included the need for changes to:

* unsafe factors in this area;

* certain aspects of the checklist; and

* the size and process of the group; a smaller group consisting of 4 - 5 persons is considered to be more efficient and manageable.

For the actual implementation of audit project activities, the trial safety audit session was a valuable tool. It permitted the audit co-ordinators to provide hands-on orientation to interested members of the Status of Women and the Safety Audit Sub-Committees. In this manner, the two Sub-Committees were informed in advance of the presentation details for the public meeting and were able to experience and test the field audit exercise on the street.

Following the trial audit session, a group discussion was held to refine various components of the overall program.

3.13 Public Meeting Preparation

Preparation for the public meeting involved development of, and emphasis on, issues most relevant for presentation. Because of the contact established with community groups and individuals during the interval prior to the public meeting, it became clear that interested individuals had various needs and expectations in relation to the meeting. It was therefore necessary, in the course of planning, to ensure a balance of material. In particular, it was essential to include a sufficient amount of background information regarding safety audits, while still ensuring that the public meeting was practical and gave participants the information and tools necessary to perform their own neighbourhood safety audits.

Various overhead transparencies were developed for this purpose, and 80 METRAC safety audit guides and checklists were ordered and distributed (Ref. Appendix 7 and Appendix 8).

A group agenda (Ref. Appendix 7) was produced in order to consolidate the purpose and direction of the small group discussions, and to provide participants with a focus.

A community contacts/referral listing was developed prior to the public meeting and made available for individuals seeking access to appropriate women's organizations (Ref. Appendix 7). This provision was based on evidence that women may relive memories of past experiences of abuse, precipitated by the issues raised in addressing women's safety through the safety audit process.

3.14 Public Meeting Session

Overview

The public meeting was held on Wednesday, June 3, 1992, at the YWCA location on MacNab Street South, between 7:00 - 10:00 p.m. Child care and sign interpretation were provided. No cultural interpretation was requested.

A total of 52 community persons attended, from all areas of the city. This was an increase from the initial meeting held in November 1991, yet lower than anticipated.

The public meeting agenda included:

1. Introductions;

2. Purpose of evening/presentation of working agenda;

3. Background information:

    * philosophy of safety audits,

    * what is a safety audit,

    * goals of safety audits,

    * safety audits as one strategy to address social and political problems of violence against women,

    * why focus on women's safety,

    * myths versus realities of sexual assault,

    * identification of non-physical factors;

4. How to conduct safety audits;

5. Identification of unsafe areas in the city (including previously identified areas);

6. Questions and responses.

Once the nominated unsafe areas were identified on a large city map, audience participants were asked to form smaller groups based on their areas of concern: west end, downtown, central area, east end, and the mountain.

For the purpose of this project, these areas were defined with the following north-south alignment boundaries:

a) WEST END: Dundas - Dundurn;

b) DOWNTOWN: Dundurn - Wellington;

c) CENTRAL: Wellington - Gage;

d) EAST END: Gage - Centennial Parkway -Stoney Creek;

e) MOUNTAIN: All.

The east-west alignment boundaries consisted of the southern city limits and the Bay.

The smaller groups were asked to discuss those areas selected and to organize teams within their groups for the purpose of conducting the safety audits.

Safety Audit

Safety audit teams were formed by means of registration sheets and consolidation of members during the small group discussions. Approximately 20 individuals signed up to be part of a safety audit team; approximately 16 audit teams were identified and formed. These teams consisted of 1 to 3 people. In some cases, the individual attending the public meeting was in fact the acting co-ordinator for their local safety audit team, with the other team members to be organized and assembled later.

While there were 60 unsafe areas identified, audience participants at the meeting identified 30 unsafe areas they intended to audit. These areas consisted of either entire neighbourhoods or specific sites.

Public Meeting Responses

Audience participants expressed a number of important comments regarding the safety audit program.

1. The nominated candidate areas were numerous; approximately 60 locations were identified.

2. The time allocated to organize groups and perform safety audits was considered too brief.

3. Many participants had already established a safety audit group for their local area.

4. In some cases, individuals identified multiple areas which they intended to audit.

5. Many participants found the content of the public meeting informative in providing background information, and helpful in providing the necessary tools to conduct safety audits.

While it was noteworthy that many participants were ready to perform safety audits, a significant number felt rushed by the short schedule of the current project. Some individuals were concerned that identified unsafe areas would be ignored if safety audits could not be conducted within the short time frame suggested. However, participants were informed that unsafe areas identified, which could not be audited now, would be listed in the final report and could be audited at a later time.

At the end of the meeting, a significant number of persons stayed beyond the designated time for further discussion.

4.0 PUBLIC SAFETY AUDITS

4.1 Overview

An official safety audit night was declared for Thursday, June 11, 1992. A telephone number and room was arranged at City Hall with a project co-ordinator available to answer any questions, or provide assistance during the safety audits. An alternative safety audit night was also established for the following Thursday, June 18, 1992. This did not exclude individuals from organizing their own safety audits at their convenience, which many proceeded to arrange. The hotline was also available throughout this time for those requesting assistance.

Notification was given to the Regional Police Department about the times and dates of the official safety audit nights, to support the safety of audit teams.

4.2 Checklist Results and Analysis

Individuals were asked initially to return their completed checklists to City Hall by June 24th. However, this was subsequently extended for 2 weeks until July 8, 1992, to allow for the return of additional checklists.

Approximately 40% of the checklists reviewed for this report (15 checklists) were returned by June 24th while the other 60% (24 checklists) were returned by July 8, 1992. The number of locations audited were 20 in the first checklists returned and approximately 30 sites in the second group.

Once the checklists were received they were first arranged according to main areas previously established, i.e. the downtown, east end, west end, mountain, and central areas.

Because of overlapping boundaries and the fact that some audited locations were outside of the City limits, 3 additional zones were established. These locations were:

* downtown/central;

* downtown/mountain;

* other (areas outside of Hamilton-Wentworth).

Each of the checklists from a given area was reviewed and common factors were consolidated. In addition, highlights of the more critical issues and recommendations were compiled and noted (Ref. Appendix 9).

This was a necessary process in order to provide an adequate overview of all the checklists. These are included in their entirety in Appendix 9.

5.0 FINDINGS

This section contains an overall summary of the findings obtained from the Hamilton Safety Audit project. These were consolidated from the responses itemized in all of the safety audit checklists. The following sections offer a general assessment of unsafe areas as conducted by the safety audit participants. The safety audit co-ordinators decided to provide a general overview of the findings as opposed to prioritizing areas in need of urgent attention. This approach in presenting the findings was taken to permit the safety audit participants to subsequently prioritize particular areas in conjunction with Hamilton Status of Women Subcommittee members. In this way, the importance of each neighbourhood's concerns is acknowledged in a more equitable manner. Information on specific aspects of the findings is provided in Appendix 9.

5.1 Audit Results

The following section addresses the results from the 39 checklists which were completed and returned. These results are based on the completed METRAC checklists which consisted of 14 questions, and included short answers as well as yes/no responses.

At the beginning of the checklist, participants were asked to provide some identifying information regarding the general conditions of the area where they were conducting safety audits. Of the 39 checklists, 37 pertained to outdoor locations, and 2 were for indoor locations. The majority of these safety audits took place after 7:00 p.m.; two were performed at 11:45 p.m. and 12:00 a.m., (with police involvement). Other audits occurred during the afternoon hours or in the daytime.

Reason for auditing the area

The majority of participants, as anticipated, were motivated to complete the safety audits as a result of concerns about women's safety and the safety of the general community. Participants cited a number of reasons for performing safety audits.

These reasons included:

* "because people live and work in the area";
* "to make the streets safer for women and children";
* "because they are themselves exposed to potentially unsafe areas";
* "they are aware that certain unsafe areas exist in their neighbourhoods".

General Impressions

Participants were clear in their choice of words to describe their audit areas:

* unsafe, risky,
* creepy, deceptive,
* dangerous area,
* where are you going,
* get us out of here now.

These immediate reactions illustrate vividly that, in the majority of cases, women did not feel safe to travel in their identified areas.

What 5 words best describe the place?

The words used to describe the selected locations confirmed the general impressions, while supporting the reasons for auditing these areas.

To highlight just a few terms, the safety audit locations were described as:

* "deceptive", "risky",
* "spooky", "isolated",
* "dangerous", "abandoned".

Lighting

Overall, participants emphasized the seriousness of the lighting problems in their chosen audit locations. For instance, of the 33 audit responses, 29 (87.9%) noted that the lighting was uneven; 21 of 42 responses (50%) stated a general impression of the lighting as either "very poor" or "poor". Furthermore, while the responses varied as to the number of lights that were out, and the ability to identify a face 25 metres away, many participants cited problems of lighting as being caused by trees or bushes which obstructed adequate illumination. Lighting was therefore considered - "a definite problem".

Signage

Directional signs were noted as inadequate at many locations. While some participants included comments on the presence or absence of directional signs or maps in the definition of "directional signs", others did not respond to the question, "Is there a sign (ie. room number, building named) identifying where you are?".

However, there was a general consensus that signage was poor in the majority of locations chosen. In particular, signage was poor when it came to providing direction for "emergency assistance" "wheelchair access" as well as signage indicating where doors lead. Clearly these are important considerations. With these signs lacking there is "no sense of orientation" and in general this increases the vulnerability of women to attacks; this is especially true for doubly oppressed groups (i.e. disabled women, visible minority women, etc.).

Noted recommendations related to signage, generally stated a need to include signs which would indicate:

* where one can get emergency help;

* wheelchair access;

* where doors lead to, including exits and entrances;

* hours of operation for building;

* no trespassing or loitering;

* directional maps;

* hours of supervised attendance.

Sightlines

Two-thirds of participants responded that they could not see clearly what was ahead of them at the time of their safety audits. For those completing outdoor safety audits, the reasons for this difficulty included such things as:

* overgrown bushes and trees which obstructed their view;

* curves/corners on buildings;

* hills, fences, walls, pillars, posts, and tunnels.

An important observation is the fact that all respondents noted in each of the areas audited, that places existed where an attacker could hide.

Again, several remedies related to the sightlines were suggested, which were relevant to the particular locations of the audits. These ranged from simple general maintenance needs, such as trimming bushes and trees, to the more extensive installation of security cameras in elevators, stairwells, and throughout parking areas.

Isolation - Eye Distance

For the most part, responses indicated that, at the time of the audits, the chosen locations felt isolated; responses varied as to the number of people present during different times of the day. This factor often depended on the area of the city audited. For example, more people are usually present in the downtown core than in the mountain area.

However, in spite of these variations, most participants noted the lack of, and need for, a surveillance system to eliminate any uncertainties which could increase women's vulnerability to attack.

Isolation - Ear Distance

Mixed and varied responses were stated in relation to the degree of isolation, in relation to ear distance, or the likelihood of being heard or responded to in case of an attack.

While some audited locations were within hearing distance of other people, at other locations there was no one within hearing distance to respond to calls for help.

However, other factors enter into the problem of someone calling out for help. For example, there is the very real possibility that screams for assistance might not be heard, even in densely populated areas, because of nearby heavy traffic.

This latter factor is further supported by the high number of responses indicating the need for highly visible signs providing directions to telephones or emergency assistance, and the need to have areas patrolled, on foot and/or by car.

Movement Predictors

The responses in this category were a clear indication of women's concerns in the areas selected as unsafe. In general, when conducting audits, participants reported that a woman's movements were very easy to predict, or at least somewhat obvious. Moreover, most reported that there was not an alternative route or path for escape, if necessary.

The following comment indicates the level of vulnerability many respondents felt upon knowing how easily their movements could be predicted.

"It would be easy for someone to follow you and knock you down in this area, with no one seeing, hearing or witnessing it".

Possible Entrapment Sites

The overwhelming majority of safety audits were conducted outdoors. Entrapment sites in the out-of-doors constitute a major obstacle to women's safety in public.

The following is a list of the sites that participants reported as presenting the most danger for women feeling entrapped in small, confined areas which are hidden from view:

* recessed doorways and walls;

* between garbage bins;

* in alleys or laneways, behind trees, walls or pillars and behind bushes or shrubbery.

Escape Routes

In response to the question, "How easy would it be for an offender to disappear?" the answers depended on whether the area audited was confined or open. In the majority of cases, however, participants' responses indicated that it would be very or quite easy for an offender to escape, largely because he is likely to be familiar with the area and to have a planned escape route. The following comment indicates the relatively high level of insecurity voiced in this category of the checklist.

"There was no place to phone or get help".

Nearby Land Uses

The safety audits were conducted in three principal areas:

1. commercial areas surrounded by stores, offices, and parking lots;

2. in residential areas;

3. near or in heavily treed/wooded areas.

Most participants could identify who owned or maintained nearby land.

Maintenance

Participants responded, in general, with satisfactory impressions of the maintenance of areas they were auditing. Litter lying around the sites however, was one problem that was continually noted. Approximately half of the participants were aware of who was accountable for maintenance and repairs, but few were familiar with the scheduled length of time for repairs to be completed.

Factors That Make the Place More Human

Above all other factors that detracted from making the place feel safe and human, was the concern that areas were or felt abandoned. Areas were identified as abandoned because they were isolated at night or lacked a pedestrian presence. The existence of graffiti, sexist and racist slogans, as well as signs of vandalism also contributed to the participants' sense of insecurity in the places they audited.

Overall Design

Generally, participants felt that the overall design of the spaces they audited was satisfactory. In most cases, the places "made sense" to the participants. However, a woman's ability to find her way around a location, especially if she is unfamiliar with it, was often compromised by the design of the area or facility.

Improvements

The participants made numerous thoughtful and sensible suggestions for improving women's safety in the public spaces they audited.

The following recommendations encompass the majority of strategies they proposed:

1. Lighting is a factor that would improve women's safety considerably:

    * Brighter and better quality lighting is needed in doorways, stairwells and on the exterior of buildings,

    * Lighting would be improved immensely by the trimming of trees and bushes to enhance existing lighting,

    * Regular replacement of burned out light bulbs with brighter ones is needed, especially to enhance security around doorways;

2. Areas designated as unsafe in the individual audits need to be patrolled on a regular basis by either police or private security on foot, especially after dark;

3. Security for disabled women would be improved substantially by the installation of signs which indicate wheelchair access;

4. Women's sense of safety would be improved by the installation of:

    * signs which indicate where help could be secured in an emergency situation,

    * emergency telephones;

5. Women's sense of security would be enhanced in areas such as parks by the trimming of shrubs and bushes which overhang walking paths, benches and parking lot spaces.

These recommendations are presented in more specific detail in the audit checklists and associated summaries included in Appendix 9.

5.2 Statistics

At the outset of the project, the safety audit coordinators attempted to analyze crime statistics from three agencies, as a means of identifying unsafe areas:

* Hamilton Police Department;

* Sexual Assault Centre (Hamilton & Area);

* Ministry of the Solicitor General.

In regard to police data, information was not available which indicated specifically where assaults were committed within particular neighbourhoods of the city. The police statistics were not directly applicable to this project because there was no breakdown by gender for the offense committed.

Attempts to gather statistics regarding the number, nature and location of assaults against women from the Sexual Assault Centre (S.A.C.) also were unsuccessful. The S.A.C. does not release statistics on assaults reported to them, for reasons of confidentiality and security, and lack of financial and personnel resources. However, the police statistics

are useful in identifying the top 20 high crime neighbourhood areas in the City as defined by the factors used for this project:

* ASSAULTS;

* SEXUAL ASSAULTS;

* INDECENT EXPOSURE;

* PROWL BY NIGHT;

* PURSE SNATCHING.

Based upon the premise that 90% of violence against women is perpetrated by men, we can infer that the number of sexual assaults, categorized by neighbourhoods, provides a general indicator of neighbourhood areas worth consideration for women's safety audits.

The Ministry of the Solicitor General was contacted as a final resort for statistical data. Although this ministry collects data from police departments and rape crisis and sexual assault centres across the province, they do not collate the data nor do they summarize it into geographical locations, such as neighbourhoods. Given the unavailability of statistics from these organizations, the safety audit coordinators selected a model which involved the community, (women's organizations, neighbourhood groups etc.) to identify which areas are unsafe and should be audited.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Safety Audit Process

Safety Audit Guide and Checklist

In assessing and utilizing the most recent METRAC - Women's Safety Audit Guide and Checklist (1992), the following recommendations were developed which are presented for consideration:

a) A liability waiver, or "Notice to Reader" should be placed at the beginning of guides or checklists provided to the public. Because these materials may be used by broad sections of the community in numerous areas where there may be risk of injury or assault, it is difficult or impossible for a municipality or sponsoring agency to control or supervise audit activities. The resultant high potential risk of liability necessitates a clearly evident statement limiting or eliminating any associated responsibility on the part of the agency which offers audit documents or workshops to the general public. A Notice to Reader was prepared for the current project and is included in the Guide enclosed in Appendix 8.

b) The Checklist should include provisions to indicate if the audit being performed is "site-specific" or "general" in nature. That is, does the audit being performed focus on a very specific and limited area (i.e. a parking lot, or a specific street area), or is it less detailed and concerned with a larger audit zone (i.e. a mall or building complex, or a general neighbourhood).

c) The Checklist should include both a start and completion time for the audit, weather conditions (dry, snow, rain, hot, cold, foggy, etc.), and if it was light or dark when the audit was performed.

d) The Checklist can be used more effectively if it is printed so that a border is available along the edge of its pages for the provision of detailed notes and observations. The checklist text area size provided in the original Metrac manual measures 10cm by 20cm. For the current project, the printed checklist text area was enlarged to a size of 12.5cm by 24cm on a page measuring 21.5cm by 28cm (8 1/2" by 11" standard sheet size).

   This arrangement provided a side-margin of 8cm, which is very useful for taking notes in the field. The enlarged print also facilitates reading and completing the checklist in low-light conditions.

e) For Checklist item 2, it may be difficult for audit team members to estimate or visualize a distance of 25 metres or 75 feet. This could be changed to a more familiar range of perception such as 4 car lengths, or the frontage of two small house lots.

f) Item 3: Signage notation should include provision to specify the available or visible signs, if any.

g) Item 13: Impressions of Overall Design, and "Does the place make sense", requires additional detail to better define the meaning of these two points.

h) A section at the end of the checklist, requesting general concluding comments, or providing space to note deficiencies of an urgent or emergency nature, would be useful.

i) In its present form, the checklist mixes elements of interior assessment (i.e. buildings, malls, parking garages) with exterior assessment (i.e. public right-of-ways, parks, parking lots). The checklist could be used more efficiently and concisely if it was divided into separate sections for indoor and outdoor audits.

6.2 Safety Audit Preparation

In preparing for the public audit process, several principal activities were developed and implemented. Generally, these included:

* formal consultation with the Status of Women Sub-Committee and the Safety Audit Sub-Committee;

* community mobilization and organization;

* media announcements and advertising;

* telephone hotline and voice-mail;

* trial audit session;

* community meeting and presentation.

An important consideration regarding preparations relates to the lead time that should be provided to yield the most effective and productive results from the public audit.

The time available for the current project, after the initial formal consultation meeting with the Safety Audit Sub-Committee (May 4), was as follows:

* approximately 4 weeks for all preparations leading to, and including the conduct of, the public community meeting (June 3);

* approximately 1 to 2 weeks from the public meeting to the conduct of safety audits by neighbourhood teams (June 11 and June 18);

* approximately 1 to 2 weeks from the public audits to the receipt of checklists at City Hall (June 24 and July 3).

It was necessary to perform the noted activities within a relatively abbreviated interval, because of concerns over the availability of neighbourhood audit teams during summer. While the overall response, community awareness, and public participation were adequate to meet the objectives of this first safety audit for the City of Hamilton, a more generous project interval is recommended for future programs.

6.3 Future Planning and Organization

The establishment of regularly scheduled and well-structured future audit projects should be considered, with audits slated for a specified time at least once a year, and possibly twice. While the designation of specific "safety audit days" or "safety audit weeks" can produce the greatest level of overall community awareness, and the most organized program, the process should be flexible enough to permit individuals or groups to conduct audits at their own convenience during any part of the year and as frequently as they consider necessary.

Also, more than one public meeting is recommended to provide an opportunity for broader representation from the general community. Alternate meeting sessions may be held during daytime, evenings, and weekends; meetings may also be held in different parts of the City, or with a focus on different interest groups. As a minimum, 3 meetings are considered acceptable, and additional sessions may be arranged if time and resources permit.

Suggested schedules for subsequent projects may consider the following timelines:

* 12 to 16 weeks from project initiation to the actual implementation of a public community meeting. This interval will ensure adequate lead time for community awareness, advertising, promotion, communications, and scheduling for parties interested in being active participants in the program;

* 2 to 4 weeks from the public meeting to implementation of neighbourhood audits. This provides an adequate interval for audit team members to organize and schedule mutually acceptable times and dates for their area.

  By limiting the maximum period for performing safety audits, subsequent to the public meeting, more consistent follow-up is expected. Also, the audit teams will be current in their recollection of instructions and orientation received at the meeting;

* 2 to 3 weeks from the time audits are performed until submission for the attention of the Status of Women Sub-Committee, or, alternately, the appropriate City department. This provides ample time for the audit groups to complete and consolidate their findings and recommendations, while discouraging lengthy delays which can prevent the effective delivery of the checklists.

With respect to effective results, the most important factor is to ensure that the checklists are received and reviewed through a common body, such as the Status of Women Sub-

Committee. As the safety audit process is repeated and matures through successive stages, it is advisable to delegate accountability to an appropriate municipal staff level, with monitoring and overall program responsibility continuing through the Status of Women Sub-Committee or the Safety Audit Sub-Committee.

In addition, regular review dates (perhaps quarterly) should be established by the Sub-Committee, and notice provided to the community defining when audit checklists will be assessed formally.

Mobilization of the community at the neighbourhood level appears to provide the best potential for the long term viability and success of the safety audit program. It is necessary to establish common geographical boundaries within which to focus on the issue of public safety, and to motivate the residents of those areas to work together. The established neighbourhoods, as defined by the City Planning Department, are small enough to facilitate the unification of residents, and large enough to do so efficiently. Also, the existing neighbourhood crime statistics reports lend themselves to this arrangement.

Because some discrepancies exist between the neighbourhood mapping boundaries used by the City of Hamilton and the Regional Police Department, these differences should be resolved and consolidated to form a uniform base map.

Delineation of the City into its larger Ward components would create physical areas which are too vast for effective safety audit management. Within a neighbourhood context, it becomes easier to promote empowerment of local groups. This can be nurtured to develop neighbourhood-based safety audit programs which can become almost self-sustaining. At that stage, the entire process of public education and awareness, community safety audit meetings, and organized audit days, can be efficiently orchestrated within individual neighbourhoods. Local neighbourhood activities can operate independently of, but in conjunction with, the rest of the City's neighbourhood programs.

Motivation within individual neighbourhoods is more powerful and direct because the results and benefits obtained are more clearly evident to the participants. Also, local residents will have a more thorough and detailed perspective of problems facing their own neighbourhoods, and possible remedies, than will individuals who are remote from the area being audited.

6.4 Implementation of Remedial Measures

The findings and comments received during this project cover a broad range of actual and perceived deficiencies with respect to public safety in the City of Hamilton. Principally, the focus of the current safety audit is on physical factors. Non-physical factors are also very important issues, but are more difficult to deal with in an immediate and direct manner.

The realm of physical factors will be dealt with as a more tangible influence on safety. In this respect, remedies applied in response to the safety audits will entail the co-operative partnership of certain principal stakeholders. These include:

a) City of Hamilton, including the general community and specifically women's organizations, local neighbourhood associations and special interest groups;

b) Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Department;

c) Status of Women Sub-Committee;

d) Corporation of the City of Hamilton;

e) Office of the Solicitor General.

The following public safety roles are recommended for the noted stakeholders:

a) General community, including local neighbourhood associations, and special interest groups (i.e. agencies and grass roots organizations/groups representing the interests of women, disabled persons, multicultural communities, etc.).

Roles

* organizing safety audit programs, including community meetings and public awareness activities;

* reporting findings to the Status of Women Sub-Committee and/or appropriate Municipal departments;

* monitoring implementation of remedial measures;

* pursuing implementation as required with local elected representatives;

b) Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Department

Roles

* maintaining neighbourhood crime records with separate categories for:

  - total overall assaults against women,

  - total sexual assaults or offenses against women and noting location specific information related to these assaults;

* responding promptly, effectively, and in a responsible manner to threats or reports of potentially dangerous circumstances;

* assigning an appropriate high priority to reported incidents of assault against women;

* Neighbourhood Watch programs should consider greater priority to be placed on the issue of violence against women;

c) Status of Women Sub-Committee (or designated Safety Audit Sub-Committee)

Roles

* monitoring and directing the management of safety audit reports, by the appropriate municipal department (i.e. Public Works or Planning) and reviewing the related findings and implementation on a regular basis;

* identifying and recommending additional areas requiring auditing, as appropriate;

* promoting and encouraging programs and awareness activities aimed at combatting violence against women and other vulnerable members of the community;

* promoting and encouraging the implementation and growth of safety audit programs in all areas of the City;

* assisting and supporting organizations working to eliminate wife assault and other forms of violence against women in general;

* upon request, collaborating with members of the community with respect to future safety audits, and particularly, unresolved concerns pertaining to public areas already audited;

* supporting community groups with respect to identified but unresolved public safety issues before the appropriate Committee of Council, and advocating on behalf of community groups / individuals to local elected officials in resolving these matters;

d) Corporation of the City of Hamilton

Roles

* Designating an appropriate department to receive, assess, and act upon safety audit submissions, or stated concerns regarding public safety. This may be handled by the City Clerk's Department, Public Works, Planning, Traffic Department, Parks and Recreation, Regional Transit (HSR), or, possibly in a joint venture by all six (or other) departments.

  While the management of safety audit remedies may be monitored or performed by the Clerk's Department, most or all of the physical measures will be implemented by Public Works (public roadways, walks, roadway allowance, maintenance of plants), Parks and Recreation (physical design, plus maintenance and public activities planning), the Traffic Department (lighting), or Regional Transit (bus shelters, intermediate stops).

* Determining, in consultation with community groups, the priority ranking, scheduling, and detailed requirements, pertaining to remedial works.

e) Office of the Solicitor General

Roles

* Maintaining crime statistics for Ontario communities separated into categories of:

  - total overall assaults against women;

  - total sexual assaults and offenses against women;

  - establishing appropriately stringent sentencing policies and strict parole supervision for men who have committed violence against women.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 **PUBLIC OUTREACH AND INFORMATION MATERIALS**

* Correspondence to Community Contacts
* Public Notice and Advertisement
* Summary Definition of Safety Audit
* Media Release
* Telephone Hotline Public Service Announcement

APPENDIX 2 **COMMUNITY CONTACT LISTS**

* Public Service Announcement Notification List
* Contact List for Women's Organizations
* Contact List for Neighbourhoods
* Contact List for Special Interest Groups
* Contact List of Provincial and Federal Elected Officials
* Survey Guide for Contacting Community Agencies

APPENDIX 3 **LOCATIONS NOMINATED FOR AUDITS**

* Candidate Areas From June 3, 1992 Public Meeting
* Candidate Areas Nominated by Telephone or Mail Submissions
* Candidate Areas Nominated in 1991 Public Meetings
* Submissions for:
  Lapp Property (Kirkendall Neighbourhood)
  West Mountain/Upper Paradise District

APPENDIX 4 **LIST OF VOLUNTEER AUDIT TEAMS, ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS, AND INTERESTED COMMUNITY PARTICIPANTS**

APPENDIX 5 **LIST OF NOMINATED AREAS AUDITED**

APPENDIX 6 **LIST OF NOMINATED AREAS NOT AUDITED**

APPENDIX 7 **COMMUNITY MEETING PRESENTATION MATERIALS**

* Presentation Agenda
* Presentation Outline
* Safety Audit Orientation
* Group Agenda Outline
* Referrals List of Women's Organizations in Hamilton-Wentworth
* Women's Safety Audits: A Resource List
* Hamilton and Area Sexual Assault Centre Brochure

APPENDIX 8 WOMEN'S SAFETY AUDIT GUIDE AND CHECKLIST

APPENDIX 9 COMPLETED SAFETY AUDIT CHECKLISTS
WORKSHEET SAMPLE GENERAL SUMMARY
HIGH PRIORITY DEFICIENCIES

APPENDIX 10 METRAC RESOURCE MATERIALS

* METRAC Background
* Sexual Assault Prevention

APPENDIX 11 SAFETY AUDIT ADVERTISEMENTS AND NEWSPAPER REPORTS

APPENDIX 12 INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT

APPENDIX 13 NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME REPORT SUMMARIES

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APPENDIX 1

PUBLIC OUTREACH
AND
INFORMATION MATERIALS

* Correspondence to Community Contacts
* Public Notice and Advertisement
* Summary Definition of Safety Audit
* Media Release
* Telephone Hotline Public Service Announcement

June 1, 1992

Re: City of Hamilton Safety Audit

Dear Friend/Safety Audit Participant:

Please find attached a copy of the METRAC Safety Audit Guide. This booklet is designed to assist you in conducting safety audits. The Guide also will help you in making recommendations for improvements which will be based on the results of the safety audits you conduct. The Guide can be used by citizens who wish to conduct audits as part of the City Wide Audit or those who wish to conduct audits on their own.

In addition, your package includes a copy of a Safety Audit Checklist. The checklist is the way that information about the safety audits is recorded. Our presentation will include an orientation on how to use this checklist.

If you plan to conduct a safety audit, we would appreciate receiving the results of your efforts to include in the Status of Women's Safety Audit Report. We, therefore, would appreciate it if you would return your checklist(s) (either by mail or in person) no later than Wednesday, June 24, 1992 to:

The Status of Women's Safety Audit Sub-Committee
Hamilton City Hall
71 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 3T4
(416) 546-3994 Fax (416) 546-2095

Your interest and efforts are welcome and appreciated.

Safety Audit Committee

attach.

HAMILTON Status of WOMEN

Sub-Committee

CITY HALL
71 MAIN STREET WEST
HAMILTON, ONTARIO L8N 3T4
(416) 546-3994

May 15, 1992

CITY SAFETY AUDIT

HAMILTON STATUS OF WOMEN SUBCOMMITTEE INVITES YOU TO ATTEND A

COMMUNITY MEETING

ON

PUBLIC SAFETY IN HAMILTON

YOUR PARTICIPATION IS NEEDED TO IDENTIFY NEIGHBOURHOODS AND PHYSICAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH UNSAFE PUBLIC AREAS IN THE CITY.

ORIENTATION AND MATERIALS WILL BE PROVIDED ON HOW TO CONDUCT NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFETY AUDITS SCHEDULED FOR EARLY JUNE.

DATE: WEDNESDAY JUNE 3, 1992
TIME: 7:00 - 10:00 P.M.
PLACE: HAMILTON YWCA, MACNAB STREET

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT THE SAFETY AUDIT HOTLINE AT: 521-4634

PLEASE INDICATE IF CULTURAL INTERPRETERS OR SIGN WILL BE REQUIRED.

CHILD CARE PROVIDED.

HAMILTON STATUS OF WOMEN SUB-COMMITTEE

Safety Audit of Public Spaces in the City of Hamilton

Information Package for Meeting on Monday, May 11, 1992

SUMMARY DEFINITION OF SAFETY AUDIT

A Safety Audit is an educational/awareness tool and action plan focusing on the improvement of women's safety in public spaces. It is planned and conducted in such a manner that it raises public awareness for both men and women about safety issues and violence in the community.

A Safety Audit involves evaluation of both the physical and non-physical factors in the City environment which influence public safety, especially as the issue of safety pertains to women and the vulnerable communities within the City. This evaluation may be conducted in a very detailed and comprehensive manner, if the specific locations of concern are already established or identified in an explicit manner. Alternately, the evaluation may involve a more general audit of an overall neighbourhood as a first measure in identifying areas of concern. Subsequently, a detailed assessment of such areas can be performed, accompanied by specific recommendations for remedial measures, where such measures can be identified and implemented.

The physical factors associated with a Safety Audit can include considerations such as:

* lighting
* escape routes
* signs
* sightlines and related obstructions or areas of concealment
* pavement widths, etc.

The non-physical factors associated with a Safety Audit can include considerations such as:

* assault response procedures
* threat management policies
* parole and supervision practices
* neighbourhood watch programs, etc.

Areas in the City to be assessed in the Safety Audit are identified primarily through the active participation of neighbourhood groups and special interest organizations, supplemented by analyses of official assault and violence statistics and data from appropriate agencies.

.../2

Safety Audit (Cont'd.)

A Safety Audit of public places is only an initial and partial measure in dealing with violence against women, as most assaults occur in the private spaces of the home.

A Safety Audit is only the beginning of the overall process to create safer conditions in the public spaces of the City. Subsequent measures which are necessary to ensure that the results of the Audit findings are effectively applied require adequate and timely implementation of practical corrective measures. These are normally pursued on a priority assignment basis, as it is not possible to apply a full range of corrective measures across the entire City instantaneously. In pursuing corrective measures, the collective influence of the City communities is directed to work co-operatively and constructively with municipal officials, both at the elected and staff levels, to bring about the necessary changes and improvements.

A Safety Audit can be considered to consist of six essential and basic components. These are:

1. Organize community groups to perform the Safety Audit. The groups may be neighbourhood based, or members of special interest agencies; in some cases, the Safety Audit group may be a combination of these two entities.
2. Select the specific areas of concern , working from a general neighbourhood zone, to exact locations which are considered to be unsafe. Areas with an established record of assaults, and those areas in which women consider themselves to be at potential risk, are both included in this selection.
3. Perform an on-site Safety Audit, usually at night, but sometimes during daylight hours, assisted with an appropriate checklist and a summary written guide. The Safety Audit group will normally be assisted by a group leader who has received an orientation session on how a formal Safety Audit is performed. Details of the area examined are noted and/or described in as clear and concise a manner as possible, to document the issues of concern in the field checklist.
4. Checklist data is subsequently compiled into a summary form, accompanied by a report of findings and recommendations.
5. The reports and recommendations are submitted to municipal officials in a prioritized order, for their attention.
6. The community committees or groups devise an action plan and schedule for the implementation of corrective measures. Implementation progress is monitored jointly by municipal representatives and community representatives, and additional efforts and measures are applied as required.

HAMILTON Status of WOMEN

Sub-Committee

CITY HALL
71 MAIN STREET WEST
HAMILTON, ONTARIO L8N 3T4
(416) 546-3994

May 15, 1992

MEDIA RELEASE

The Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee is proceeding with a formal Safety Audit of public areas in the City of Hamilton.

The purpose of this initiative is to identify neighbourhoods, and related locations in the City, where unsafe conditions exist which can lead to violence and assaults against citizens, particularly women. Based upon the results of the Safety Audit, corrective measures will be recommended to the City of Hamilton for implementation. These measures will consider both physical and non-physical factors which are essential to public safety.

This Safety Audit is only an initial and partial measure, although a significant one, aimed at raising awareness, providing education and developing a suitable action plan.

More extensive concurrent and subsequent strategies are needed to address the broader issue of violence against women, particularly as most of these assaults occur in private homes.

The present Safety Audit is being co-ordinated by a professional team from PAL-TECH ENGINEERING, a local firm commissioned by the Status of Women Sub-Committee to conduct this task. For this project, the PAL-TECH ENGINEERING team is providing nearly 60% of its services as a voluntary contribution-in-kind.

Volunteers from the Status of Women Sub-Committee, and volunteers from interested neighbourhood and special interest groups, are working closely with the Safety Audit consultant throughout the Safety Audit process.

continued...

A general Public Meeting will be held on **Wednesday, June 3, 1992, from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. at the Hamilton MacNab Street YWCA.** That meeting will provide a forum for public consultation and present an outline of the Safety Audit program. Citizens and service groups are encouraged to present their views at the meeting, and to propose public locations which they recommend for the Safety Audit. Volunteer groups that are interested in performing audits of their neighbourhoods, scheduled for early June, will also be organized at the meeting.

A copy of the Public Meeting Notice, and a Safety Audit description, are attached for reference.

For further details about the Public Meeting, or for additional information related to this project, inquiries may be directed to:

The Safety Audit Hotline: (416) 521-4634

References for media contact only:

Evelyn Myrie, Chairperson
Status of Women Sub-Committee: 546-3994

Elsie Paget, Chairperson
Safety Audit Sub-Committee: 628-8469

Romeo Palombella, P.Eng.
PAL-TECH ENGINEERING INC. 574-5899

SAFETY AUDIT HOTLINE: PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

May 15, 1992

Thank you for your interest in the Public Safety Audit, a project sponsored by the Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee. A general Community Meeting is being held on Wednesday, June 3, at the Hamilton YWCA on MacNab Street, from 7 to 10 p.m. Child care will be provided.

At this meeting, we will describe the purpose and method of the Safety Audit, which is aimed at making the City a safer place for all citizens, especially women. The public is invited to recommend places in City neighbourhoods which they believe to be unsafe and potential areas for assault, so that these locations can be placed on our list of candidate audit areas.

Neighbourhood volunteer teams will be organized at this meeting, and provided with Safety Audit materials and information, so that they can perform audits in their areas in early June.

If you are interested in participating in a neighbourhood audit team, or if you wish to speak directly to someone from the Safety Audit project, please leave your name, telephone number, and a brief description of your request. We will contact you within 24 hours to discuss your inquiry.

APPENDIX 2

COMMUNITY
CONTACT LISTS

* Public Service Announcement Notification List
* Contact List for Women's Organizations
* Contact List for Neighbourhoods
* Contact List for Special Interest Groups
* Contact List of Provincial and Federal Elected Officials
* Survey Guide for Contacting Community Agencies

CONTACT LIST

FOR

NEIGHBOURHOODS

ORGANIZATION NAME	TELEPHONE
Neighbourhood Association for Kirkendale Att: Chuck Renaud, Executive Council	
Neighbourhood Association for Kirkendale Att: Wanda Crouse	570-0907
Neighbourhood Association for Westdale Att: Gabriella DiFrancesco	
The Central and Beasley (Pride Hint) Att: Hazel Milsome, Secretary c/o City of Hamilton Department of Community Development 71 Main Street West Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3T4	546-4647
Beasley Neighbourhood Association Att: Jim Drake, President	525-8933

ORGANIZATION NAME	TELEPHONE
Canadian Hearing Society Att: Keith Hincks, Board President 2301 King Street East Hamilton, Ontario L8K 1X6	545-9931
C.N.I.B. Att: Mr. Brown, District Administrator 1686 Main Street West Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1G4	528-8555
District Health Council Att: Susan Goodman, Executive Director P.O. Box 2085 Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3R5	389-1321
Social Planning and Research Council Att: Mike Pennock, Executive Director Professional Arts Building 601-155 James Street South Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4	

NAMES AND ADDRESSES	TELEPHONE
Brighter Futures Family Centre Att: Barb Nicholls 454 John Street North Hamilton, Ontario L8L 4R4	529-5000
Hamilton Women's Detox Centre Att: Lorraine Chapman 48 Rosslyn Avenue North Hamilton, Ontario L8L 7P2	545-9100
Elizabeth Fry Society Att: Terri-Lee Seeley 627 Main Street East Hamilton, Ontario L8M 1J5	527-3097
Sexual Assault Centre Hamilton and Area Att: Krista Warake, Public Educator P.O. Box 955, "Station A" Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3P9	525-4573
Sexual Assault Centre Hamilton and Area Att: Doreen Johnson P.O. Box 955, "Station A" Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3P9	525-4573
Interval House Att: Gwen Davidson 1760 King Street East Hamilton, Ontario L8K 1V7	547-8485
In As Much House Att: Carolyn Weber, Director 126 Emerald Street South Hamilton, Ontario L8N 2V5	529-8149
Hope Haven Homes Family Rehabilitation Centre Att: Winnie Capriotti, E.D. 984 Montclair Avenue Hamilton, Ontario L8M 2E6	547-1815

NAMES AND ADDRESSES	TELEPHONE
C.N.I.B. 1686 Main Street West Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1G4	528-8555
Ontario March of Dimes Att: Rene Tunney, Community Services Manager 225 King William Street, 5th Floor Hamilton Ontario L8R 1B1	
Citizen Action Group Att: Jon Buttrum, Executive Director 33 Bold Street Hamilton, Ontario L8P 1T3	528-9803
DARTS 28 Even Road Hamilton, Ontario L8S 3C4	
Dundurn Community Legal Services 119-10 West Avenue South Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3Y8	
Senior Peer Counselling Att: Louise Robinson, Coordinator Century 21 100 Main Street East, #115 Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3W4	
Hamilton & District Labour Council 1025 Barton Street East Hamilton, Ontario L8L 3E3	547-2944
Hamilton Mountain Legal & Community Services 218-550 Fennell Avenue East Hamilton, Ontario L8V 4S9	
McQuesten Legal and Community Services 360-A Queenston Road Hamilton, Ontario L8K 1H9	

NAMES AND ADDRESSES TELEPHONE

Focus on Skills
45 Ellis Avenue
Hamilton, Ontario
L8H 4L8

Professional Secretaries International,
Hamilton & District
Att: Nancy Simmons, President
16 Patricia Avenue
Hamilton, Ontario
L8V 1V6

Women's Bookstop
333 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario
L8P 1K1

National Association of Women in Construction
Att: Pat Davey
195 Hempstead Drive
Hamilton, Ontario
L8W 2E6

Community Sexual Abuse Network
c/o Child and Adolescent Services of Hamilton-Wentworth
220-100 Main Street East
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 3W6

Hamilton Gay and Lesbian Alliance
Att: Hamilton Lesbian Collective
P.O. Box 57457
Jackson Station
Hamilton, Ontario
L8P 4X3

Hamilton Gay and Lesbian Alliance
P.O. Box 57457
Jackson Station
Hamilton, Ontario
L8P 4X3

Hamilton Against Poverty
Att: Sharon Laffrenier, Chairperson
118 Brucedale Avenue East
Hamilton, Ontario
L9A 1N4

NAMES AND ADDRESSES	TELEPHONE
Good Shepherd Women's Centre Martha House Att: Judith Pritchard, Director 20 Emerald Street South Hamilton, Ontario L8N 2V2	
Women's Centre of Hamilton-Wentworth Att: Renate Manthei, Executive Director 80 Augusta Street Hamilton, Ontario L8N 1R2	
Native Women's Centre Att: Sharon Longboat, Executive Director 47 East Avenue North Hamilton, Ontario L8L 5H4	
Emergency Shelter Foundation of Hamilton-Wentworth Att: Patricia Moore, Office Manager 135 Rebecca Street Hamilton, Ontario L8R 1B9	577-1173
Hamilton and District Council of Women Att: Diane Moore, President 506-50 Young Street Hamilton, Ontario L8N 1V2	
Business and Professional Women's Club Att: Elaine Lawrence, President 10 Perthshire Court Hamilton, Ontario L8B 2H1	385-8720
Congress of Black Women Att: Fluerette Osborne 1609-180 Bold Street Hamilton, Ontario L8P 4S3	
Half the Sky Feminist Theatre Group Att: Kathy Brown, Treasurer 89 Homewood Hamilton, Ontario L8P 2M3	522-3984

NAMES AND ADDRESSES	TELEPHONE
Hamilton Women in Development Committee c/o Shair International Resource Centre 514-25 Hughson Street South Hamilton, Ontario L8N 2A5	528-9055
Hamilton Women Teachers Association Att: Lynn La Pierre, President 149 Sanford Avenue North Hamilton, Ontario L8L 4Z4	529-5039
University Women's Club of Hamilton Att: Barbara Mahaffey, President 31 Galley Road Ancaster, Ontario	648-5979
Women Who Excel Att: Christine Whitlock, President P.O. Box 3533, "Station C" Hamilton, Ontario L8H 7M9	
Young Women's Christian Association Hamilton-Burlington Att: Joan McKee, Executive Director 75 MacNab Street South Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3C1	522-9922
Hamilton Region Native People's Alliance c/o Hamilton Regional Indian Centre Att: Lee Staats 712 Main Street East Hamilton, Ontario L8M 1K6	
Canadian Centre For Occupational Health and Safety 250 Main Street East Hamilton, Ontario L8N 1H6	572-2981
Canadian Hearing Society 2301 King Street East Hamilton, Ontario L8K 1X6	545-9931

NAMES AND ADDRESSES TELEPHONE

Hamilton Public Library
55 York Boulevard
Hamilton, Ontario
L8R 3K1

Hamilton Regional Indian Centre
712 Main Street East
Hamilton, Ontario
L8M 1K6

McMaster University
Att: Social Work Department
1280 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario
L8S 4L8

McMaster University
Att: Women's Studies Program
1200 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario
L8S 4L8

McMaster University
Att: Sociology Department
1200 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario
L8S 4L8

Mohawk College
Att: Social Service Program
Fennell Campus
Fennell Avenue & West 5th
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 3T2

Mohawk College
Att: Sandy Bozak
P.O. Box 2034
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 3T2

Women in Trades and Technology
Wentworth Campus
196 Wentworth Street North
Hamilton, Ontario
L8L 5V7

HAMILTON STATUS OF WOMEN SUB-COMMITTEE SAFETY AUDIT

MAILING LIST RE: COMMUNITY MEETING

NAMES AND ADDRESSES	TELEPHONE
Mission Services of Hamilton Att: Ms. Roberta Lodewyks 276 Kenilworth North Hamilton, Ontario L8H 4S9	544-3700
Wesley Urban Ministries Att: Mrs. Birgitt Bolton, Executive Director 75 Mary Street Hamilton, Ontario L8R 1K2	528-2663
Circle of Friends Att: Ms. Joan Campbell and Ms. Elizabeth Sadler 155 Queen Street North Hamilton, Ontario L8R 2S8	529-1840
Community Information Services Att: Ms. Leslie Russel 55 York Boulevard P.O. Box 2700, Station "A" Hamilton, Ontario L8N 4E4	528-0104
Ontario Welcome House Att: Ms. Carmen Cuming, Coordinator 2 King Street West, Plaza Level Lloyd D. Jackson Square Standard Life Centre Hamilton, Ontario L8P 1A1	521-7569
Hamilton-Wentworth District Health Council Att: Ms. Susan Goodman, Executive Director Sanatorium Road P.O. Box 2085, M.P.O. Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3R5	

NAMES AND ADDRESSES	TELEPHONE
North Hamilton Community Health Centre Att: Ms. Joanne Doyle 554 John Street North Hamilton, Ontario L8L 4S1	
S.P.R.C. Att: Ms. Gloria DeSantis 155 James Street South, Suite 602 Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4	522-1148
English Language Studies Mohawk College, Highview Campus 1040 Queensdale Avenue East Hamilton, Ontario L8T 1J4	575-5973
Kirkendall Strathcona Centre Att: Ms. Marg Kowalski 210 Napier Street Hamilton, Ontario L8R 1S7	528-8485
Jewish Social Services Att: Ms. Carol Krames, Director 150 Lower Horning Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4P2	527-8444
Ecumenical Support Committee for Refugees Att: Ms. Nora Lopez 554 John Street North Hamilton, Ontario L8L 4S1	523-6611
Nursing School McMaster University Hamilton, Ontario L8B 4L8	525-9140 Ext 2726
Catholic Family Services Att: Mr. Michael Meyer, Executive Director 82 Stinson Street Hamilton, Ontario L8N 1S2	527-3823

NAMES AND ADDRESSES	TELEPHONE
YWCA Ottawa St. Branch Att: Ms. Allison Montgomery, Executive Director 52 Ottawa Street North Hamilton, Ontario L8H 3Y7	545-9922 545-9099
Job Readiness Program Mohawk College Att: Ms. Lynda Morgan Murdoch 15 Brantdale Avenue Hamilton, Ontario L9C 1B6	575-2228
Welcome Inn Att: Rev. H. Nigh 40 Wood Street East Hamilton, Ontario L8L 3Y3	525-5824
Portuguese Information Centre Att: Ms. Maria Nordeste and Sister Maria Rocha 152 Park Street North Hamilton, Ontario L8R 2N3	527-4393
Hamilton Board of Education 100 Main Street East Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3L1	527-5092 Ext 349
Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Health Unit P.O. Box 897 Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3P6	528-0221
Housing Help Centre Att: Ms. Lesley Prince 135 Rebecca Street Hamilton, Ontario L8R 1B9	528-0221
St. Joseph's Convent Att: Ms. Inez Rios P.O. Box 155, Station "A" Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3A2	529-2656

NAMES AND ADDRESSES	TELEPHONE
Hamilton-Wentworth Housing Authority Att: Ms. Pat Scott 2 King Street West. Plaza Level, Jackson Square P.O. Box 2000, "Station A" Hamilton, Ontario L8N 4E5	521-7399
Hamilton-Wentworth Housing Authority Att: Marion Bryner 21 Hunter Street, Cooper Building Hamilton, Ontario L8N 1M2	
Help Centre Att: Ms. Patti Stirling 77 Victoria South Hamilton, Ontario L8N 2S8	521-9125
Salvation Army 28 Rebecca Street Hamilton, Ontario L8R 1B4	525-4076
Ecumenical Support Committee for Refugees Att: Mr. Jerome Tjerkstra 14 Princip Street Hamilton, Ontario L8W 2H7	
Family Services of Hamilton Wentworth Inc. Att: Mr. John Vedell, Executive Director 350 King Street East, Suite 201 Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3Y3	527-2002 Fax: 523-8699
Children's Aid Society of Hamilton-Wentworth Att: Mr. Dominic Verticchio Box 1107 143 Wentworth Street South Hamilton, Ontario L8N 4B9	522-1121
North End Information Service Att: Eva Googe 485 John Street North Hamilton, Ontario L8L 4R6	529-8483

NAMES AND ADDRESSES | TELEPHONE

St. Matthew's House
414 Barton Street East
Hamilton, Ontario
L8L 2Y3

The Volunteer Centre of Hamilton and District
627 Main Street East
Hamilton, Ontario
L8M 1J5

McMaster Students Union
McMaster University
Hamilton Hall, 2nd Floor
Hamilton, Ontario
L8S 4K1

Catholic Children's Aid
499 King Street East, 2nd Floor
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 1E1

Shair International Resource Centre
514-25 Hughson Street South
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 2A5

Shirley Routliffe
153 Main St. W.
Hamilton, Ontario
L8P 1H9

Hamilton Dante Centre for
Italian Language and Culture Inc.
346 Main Street East
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 1J1

Beginnings Counselling and
Adoptions Services of Ontario Inc.
Att: Susan Chapman, Executive Director
1 Young Street, Suite 308
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 1T8

CEIC
Att: Mrs. Dorothy Butler
150 Main Street West, 5th Floor
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 2A2

NAMES AND ADDRESSES	TELEPHONE
Birthright Att: Teresa Hartnett, Director 224 James Street South Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A9	527-3677
Christian Counselling Services, Peoples Church 510 Mohawk Road West Hamilton, Ontario L9C 1X4	
Grace Haven Att: Captain Beverly Hamilton, E.D 138 Herkimer Street Hamilton, Ontario L8P 2H1	522-7336
Neighbour-Neighbour Centre (mountain food assist) Att: Karen Brohman, Coordinator 28 Athens Street Hamilton, Ontario L9C 3K9	574-1334
Roxborough Parc East End Multi-Service Centre Att: Sister Katherine Godfrey, CSJ. Co-ordinator 16 Eastwood Street Hamilton, Ontario L8H 6R7	545-0565
St. George's Mission Society Counselling Centre Att: Rev Doctor John Girhiny ED 220 Main Street West Hamilton, Ontario L8D 1J3	
Catholic Family Services 82 Stinson St. Hamilton, Ontario L8N 1S2	
Hamilton Women in Development Committee c/o Shair International Resource Centre 514-25 Hughson Street South Hamilton, Ontario L8N 2A5	528-9055

NAMES AND ADDRESSES	TELEPHONE
Pastoral Counselling Centre Hamilton-Wentworth Att: Frances Cameron Director of Administration and Development 354 King Street West Hamilton, Ontario	529-5400
The Central and Beasely (Pride Hint) Att: Hazel Milsome, Secretary c/o The City of Hamilton Department of Community Development 71 Main Street West Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3T4	
Co-operative Housing Federation of Hamilton Att: President Gerry McLean	
Executive Council of Neighbourhood Associations Att: Chuck Renaud	
St. Demetrios Church Att: Vera Papadopoulos 22 Head Street Hamilton, Ontario L8R 1P9	
Hamilton-Wentworth Housing Authority Att: Marla Adams	522-9023
City of Hamilton Att: Joe Pavelka, Chief Administrative Officer	FAX: 546-3915
Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Community Services Section Att: Constable Pat Cole	FAX: 522-9199
Region of Hamilton-Wentworth Transportation/Environmental Services Att: Dale Turvey, Commissioner	FAX: 528-5410

CONTACT LIST OF

PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Constituency	Name	Fax	Telephone
Members of Provincial Parliament			
Hamilton Centre	David Christopherson	416-529-1280	416-529-1277
Hamilton East	Bob MacKenzie	416-544-5152	416-544-9644
Hamilton Mountain	Brian Charleton	416-326-9096	416-388-9734
Hamilton West	Richard Allen	416-325-4064	416-527-2556
Members of Federal Parliament			
Hamilton East	Sheila Copps	416-547-4877	416-547-7040
Hamilton Mountain	Beth Phinney	416-574-4980	416-574-3331
Hamilton Wentworth	Geoff Scott	416-627-9796	416-627-3934
Hamilton West	Stan Keyes	416-577-9355	416-577-1070

HAMILTON SAFETY AUDIT COMMUNITY INFORMATION SHEET

Dear Safety Audit Volunteer:

Thank you for agreeing to make phone calls to community organizations with the purpose of informing them of the safety audit and to ask them a few related questions. With your assistance the Safety Audit Co-ordinators will be able to provide a more comprehensive report to the Status of Women Committee.

The following is a list of points that we would like you to raise with the Organization contact member who has been identified on the contact sheet. I suspect each conversation, depending of course, on the individual and her/his interest in the topic will last about 10 minutes.

Please give me a call (Kathy Popaleni 524-1821) once you have completed the calls to check in about how the calls went. Once again thanks a lot for your help.

Sincerely,

Kathy Popaleni
(Safety Audit Co-ordinator)

Points to Raise with Community Organization Member

1. Please give your name and introduce yourself as a volunteer with the Hamilton Status of Women's Safety Audit Project.

2. Inform Organization member that the Hamilton Status of Women Committee is conducting a Safety Audit. Explain what a safety audit is: a project where people closely evaluate a physical environment for safety factors. The audit looks at the environment -- at how a space is put together and how it does or does not enhance or reinforce a sense of safety (e.g. What's the lighting like? Would anyone hear you call for help? What improvements would you like to see?).

   This particular safety audit is about reducing the opportunities for assaults, physical and sexual, against women in public and semi-public places like:

   * your workplace
   * walkways, tunnels, paths
   * streets
   * school yards
   * parking lots
   * bus shelters & stops
   * underground apartment parking garages
   * washrooms in malls and civic buildings

   Note:

   (If questions of misunderstanding or hostility are raised about why safety audit is focused on women's safety you can respond by indicating that women are the group most vulnerable to physical and sexual assault by men.)

3. Inform Organization member that there will be a public meeting on June 3, 1992 to be held at the MacNab St. South Y.W.C.A. (between Jackson St. and Hunter St.) from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. Invite the member and his/her volunteers, staff, board members and any other interested parties to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to provide participants with information on "What is a safety audit?" and "How to conduct a safety audit?"

   The Public Meeting will also provide for:

   * child care (games and crafts, refreshments);
   * translation for deaf participants;

* translation for languages other than English may be arranged (contact **Safety Audit Hotline at 521-4634** and leave a message);
* materials on How to conduct a safety audit?";
* refreshments for adults.

4. Ask the Organization member if the issue of safety in public and semi-public places is a concern for the staff, volunteers, clients.

5. Do they know at this time of members who would
   1) be interested in attending the Public Meeting?
   2) be interested in conducting safety audits?

6. Check the organization's mailing address against the original and advise them that this phone call will be followed up with a flyer giving them this information in writing. Would they see that it is posted and/or circulated around their office/members?

7. Thank the individual for her/his contribution and time.

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

NOTIFICATION LIST

NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	FAX &/ OR TELEPHONE	CONTACT PERSON
CFMU-FM 93.3	P.S.A. McMaster University Hamilton Hall Room 301 Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4K1	F 529-3208 525-9140 Ex 2053	
CHAM 820	151 York Boulevard Hamilton, Ontario L8R 3M2	F 525-1416 526-1416	Sharon Caddy
CHCH-TV CHANNEL 11	163 Jackson St. W. P.O. Box 2230 "Station A" Hamilton, Ontario	F 523-8011 522-1101	Pam Portsmouth c/o Community Happenings
CHML 900 RADIO	Public Services Dept. 875 Main St. W. Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4R1	F 521-2306 521-9900	
OLDIES 1150 AM RADIO	Public Service 883 Upper Wentworth P.O. Box 1150 Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3P4	F 575-6429 574-1150	
CBC 740 RADIO	P.S.A. Dept. 509 Parliament St. Toronto, Ontario M4X 1P3	no fax 975-7400	
TV HAMILTON CABLE 14	Community Programming 150 Dundurn St. S. Hamilton, Ontario L8P 4K3	F 645-3234 (416) 523-1414	Theresa

NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	FAX &/ OR TELEPHONE	CONTACT PERSON
CTV NATIONAL NEWS CHANNEL 9 TORONTO		N/A (416) 928-6167	Tobias Fisher
BRABANT NEWSPAPERS	333 Arvin Avenue Stoney Creek, Ontario L8E 2M6	F 664-3102 F 578-8220 561-1090	Heather Reid
NEW WORLD FOCUS NEWSPAPER		F 546-5419 578-8822	Thaddeus
REGIONALLY YOURS NEWSLETTER	Regional of Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Clerks Department 119 King Street West Hamilton, Ontario	 546-2423 546-4422	 Diana Cameron Teresa Misale
HAMILTON SPECTATOR NEWSROOM NOW WOMEN'S CALENDAR	44 Frid Street Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3G3	F 521-8986 526-3317	Denise Davey Olivia Wilson
McMASTER COURIER McMASTER TIMES McMASTER SILHOUETTE		F 521-1504 525-9140 Ex 4073 525-9140 Ex 2052	Susan Welstead N/A
CIVIC PUBLIC WORKS MAGAZINE		F (416) 593-3193	N/A
ENGINEERING DIMENSIONS	1155 Yonge Street Toronto, Ontario M4T 2Y5	F (416) 961-1499	The Editor

CONTACT LIST

FOR

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATION NAME	TELEPHONE
Sexual Assault Centre Att: Krista Warake, Public Educator Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3P9	525-4573
Women's Centre of Hamilton-Wentworth Att: Renate Manthei, Executive Director 80 Augusta Street Hamilton, Ontario L8N 1R2	522-0127
Hamilton Women's Detox Centre Att: Lorraine Chapman, Co-ordinator 48 Rosslyn Avenue North Hamilton, Ontario L8L 7P2	545-9100
Interval House Att: Eileen Morrow 1760 King Street East Hamilton, Ontario L8K 1V7	547-8485
Inasmuch House for Women in Crisis Att: Carolyn Weber, Director 126 Emerald Street South Hamilton, Ontario L8N 2V5	529-8149
Martha House (Good Shepherd Women's Centre) Att: Judith Pritchard, Director 20 Emerald Street Hamilton, Ontario L8N 2V2	523-8895

ORGANIZATION NAME	TELEPHONE
Elizabeth Fry Society, Hamilton Branch Att: Terri-Lee Seeley, Executive Director 627 Main Street East, 2nd Floor Hamilton, Ontario L8M 1J5	527-3097
Congress of Black Women Att: Fleurette Osborne 1609-180 Bold Street Hamilton, Ontario L8P 4S3	
Brighter Futures Family Centre Att: Barbara Nicholls, Executive Director 454 John Street North St. Luke's Anglican Parish Hall Hamilton, Ontario L8L 4R4	529-5000
Family Services of Hamilton-Wentworth Att: John Vedell, Executive Director 201-350 King Street East Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3Y3	523-5640
Catholic Family Services of Hamilton-Wentworth Att: Michael Meyer, Executive Director 82 Stinson Street Hamilton, Ontario L8N 1S2	527-3823
Immigrant Women's Action Group Att: Sue Markey	

CONTACT LIST

FOR

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

ORGANIZATION NAME	TELEPHONE
Ontario March of Dimes Att: Rene Tunney, Community Services Manager 225 King William Street, 5th Floor Hamilton, Ontario L8R 1B1	522-2253
Senior Peer Counselling Att: Louise Robinson, Co-ordinator Century 21 (outreach program) 115-100 Main Street East Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3W4	528-4740 528-5241 525-8033
Hamilton Gay and Lesbian Alliance (Hamilton GALA) Att: Doug Arcand, Spokesperson P.O. Box 57457 Jackson Station Hamilton, Ontario L8P 4X3	529-4453
Lesbian Support Group Att: Doug Arcand, Spokesperson P.O. Box 57457 Jackson Station Hamilton, Ontario L8P 4X3	529-4453
Canadian Mental Health Association Att: Phyllis Turner, /Executive Director 182-3 Rebecca Street Hamilton, Ontario L8R 1C1	521-0090

ORGANIZATION NAME	TELEPHONE
Justice for Women Coalition c/o Sexual Assault Centre Att: Vilma Rossi, Coalition Member P.O. Box 955, "Station A" Hamilton, Ontario	525-4573
YWCA, MacNab Street Branch Att: Joan McKee, Executive Director 75 MacNab Street South Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3C1	525-9922
YWCA, Ottawa Street Branch Att: Jill Elliot, Branch Director 52 Ottawa Street North Hamilton, Ontario L8H 3Y7	545-9922
Citizen Action Group, Hamilton Att: Jon Buttrum, Executive Director 33 Bold Street Hamilton, Ontario L8P 1T3	528-9803
Federation of University Women (Hamilton) Att: Diana von Appen, Chair, Social Action Committee 97 Tom Street Hamilton, Ontario L8P 1X6	

APPENDIX 3

LOCATIONS NOMINATED FOR AUDITS

* Candidate Areas From June 3, 1992 Public Meeting
* Candidate Areas Nominated by Telephone or Mail Submissions
* Candidate Areas Nominated in 1991 Public Meetings
* Submissions for:

  Lapp Property (Kirkendall Neighbourhood)

  West Mountain/Upper Paradise District

CANDIDATE AREAS

FROM PUBLIC MEETING

HELD WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1992

DOWNTOWN:

1. CNR Station - James and Murray
2. General Beasley Neighbourhood (including CNR tracks from James to Wellington)
3. John and Cannon
4. Robert Street (John to James)
5. Summers Lane
6. James Street Railroad Underpass
7. Top of Jackson Square
8. City Hall Grounds
9. Durand Neighbourhood (Duke, MacNab, Park and James)
10. Whitehern
11. Corktown Neighbourhood (including John, King, Victoria and Forest)
12. John, Bay, Hunter and Main
13. MacNab and Hunter Street/pedestrian underpass
14. Jackson Street - west of Bay
15. West side of Bay Street - between King and York Boulevard
16. Top of Summers Lane

CENTRAL AREA:

1. Barton Street/Wellington - Sanford
2. Sanford/Barton - Cannon
3. Sanford/King - Barton
4. Stinson Neighbourhood Alleyways
5. Stinson Neighbourhood
6. Wentworth Steps and Bruce Trail

WEST AREA:

1. Dundurn Park
2. McMaster Campus
3. Emerson/Main - Broadway
4. Lapp Property: Beddoe Drive (Kirkendale Neighbourhood)
5. Resevoir Park (Mountain and Hillcrest Avenue)
6. Dundurn Street South
7. Chedoke Mountain Stairs
8. Bruce Trail at Chedoke Park
9. Tim Horton's (Dundurn and Aberdeen)
10. Queen and Locke from Aberdeen to Main

EAST AREA:

1. Eastgate Mall

2. Centre Mall

   - tracks to north and

   - between A & P and theatres

3. Kenilworth Railway Overpass (at Dunbar)

4. Gage Park (Citizens for Citizens)

MOUNTAIN AREA:

1. Westcliffe Mall (including area to north-east and court behind mall)

2. Westmount High School Area

3. Chedoke Steps

4. Garth Street/Limeridge - Stonechurch and corner Mall (including Expressway right-of-way)

5. Bruce Park

6. Southam Park and pathway down mountain

7. Garth/Stonechurch - Rymal

8. Henderson Hospital Parking Garage - south side of Concession

9. Mohawk College Campus

10. Sam Lawrence Park and walkways

11. West 5th and mountain brow area

CANDIDATE AREAS

NOMINATED BY

TELEPHONE OR

MAIL SUBMISSIONS

1. Lapp Property at 100 Beddoe Drive

2. Pathway from Fonthill Road to Upper Paradise Road

3. Pathway from Appleford Road to Sir Allen MacNab Complex

4. Bowman Street

   - at railway tracks
   - at Royal Avenue, Hydro right-of-way
   - Ward Avenue to Royal Avenue
   - Barton Street in the vicinity of General Hospital

5. James Street South and John Street South; beneath railway overpasses

6. John and Rebecca Street intersections, and especially alleyways in this vicinity

Note:

The above candidate areas may not all have been audited at this time as this was contingent upon the interest and availability of neighbourhood teams to perform the subject activities.

The Lapp Property in particular was beyond the scope of work of this project, as several issues pertaining to re-zoning and future development planning created a complex state of affairs. The project co-ordinators did, however, provide accessory assistance to neighbourhood representatives in structuring and performing a safety audit process which was relatively compatible with their specific needs in this case.

CANDIDATE AREAS

NOMINATED IN

1991 PUBLIC MEETINGS

1. Pathway from Fonthill Road to Upper Paradise used by people walking to and from the 34 bus stop on Upper Paradise

2. Lapp Property located in south-west part of the City (100 Beddoe Drive - next to Chedoke Golf Course)

3. Pathway from Appleford Road to field where Sir Allen MacNab School, Recreation Centre and tennis courts are available (located in south-west mountain)

4. Pathway from Magnolia to Guildwood

5. City Hall Grounds (isolated)

6. Jackson Street west of Bay

7. West side of Bay Street bounded by King Street, York Boulevard and Queen Street

8. Summers Lane

9. South side of King Street between James and John

10. MacNab Street pedestrian underpass

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF HAMILTON

MEMORANDUM

TO:	Elsie Paget, Chairperson Community Outreach/Safety Audit Sub-Committee	YOUR FILE:	
FROM:	Charlene J. Coutts, Secretary Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee	OUR FILE: PHONE:	546-3994
SUBJECT:	**Referrals Re: Safety Audit**	DATE:	1992 April 21

The Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee at its meeting held 1992 April 13 was in receipt of a letter dated 1992 March 22 from Mr. and Mrs. Fraser 335 Magnolia Drive submitting comments on the Safety Audit and a letter from Ms. Dale Brown requesting that the Lapp Property at 100 Beddoe Drive be included in the Safety Audit.

The Committee received the letter from Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and agreed to refer the same to the Community Outreach/Safety Audit Committee for review.

With respect to the letter from Ms. Brown, the Committee approved the following:

That the Lapp Property at 100 Beddoe Drive be included in the Safety Audit.

I am enclosing copies of the two letters as mentioned above.

Kindly ensure that appropriate action is taken with respect to this matter.

Attached

C. Coutts

Dear Ms. Carter, MAR 25 1996

I regret this is so late; I just came across the news clipping asking for input. We live on the west Mountain and have a few safety concerns.

1. There is a narrow pathway from Forthill Rd. to Upper Paradise used by people walking to and from the 34 bus stop on U. Paradise. It is a private walkway, on the property of the owners of a town-house complex. It is well lit, but high fences and the narrowness of it (about 1.5 metres) make it difficult to escape potential attackers.
2. There is another pathway from Appleford Rd. to the field where St. Allan McNab School, Rec. Centre and tennis courts are located. This is not well lit, and the walk across the field is quite dark. During summer, the tennis courts lights are on and they help a lot. Otherwise, it is not a safe environment.

3. To contrast, the pathways from Magnolia to Guildwood, across the ~~right-of-way~~, is well lit, broad, and safe. However, when the expressway is built (in 93-94) the pathway will be converted to either an overpass or an underpass. An overpass would seem safer, but I do not know what was decided.

I hope this helps and isn't too late.

Keep up the good work!

Yours sincerely,

Noel C. Fraser
Patricia Chow-Fraser

335 Magnolia Dr.
L9C 6N6

MAR 25 1992

kirkendall neighbourhood association
... Helping to Create & Maintain a Healthy Neighbourhood ...

39 Flatt Ave.
Hamilton, Ont.
L8P 4M9
March 23, 1992

Ms. Charlene Coutts
Secretary
Status of Women Sub-Committee
71 Main St. W.
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 3T4

Dear Charlene,

As per our telephone conversation on Thursday, March 19, I am writing to you on behalf of the Kirkendall Neighbourhood Association to request that the Lapp Property (100 Beddoe Drive) be included in the safety audit that is soon to take place in the City of Hamilton.

This property is located in the south west part of the city next to the Chedoke Golf Course. It is specifically bounded by the Chedoke Maintenance Yard to the west, Beddoe Drive to the east, Studholme Road and CP Aberdeen Rail Yard to the north and the Chedoke Golf Club and ski slope to the south.

The property is currently zoned as "Industrial". However, a developer, Chedoke Heights Inc. has requested a zoning change to "Residential". This change was refused by Council and the request is now before the Ontario Municipal Board. The hearing is scheduled to take place June 15, 1992.

One of our concerns (among many) about residential use on this site is that of safety. We are uncomfortable with the length of dead area between the site and Aberdeen Avenue, as well as the railyard on one side and the golf course on the other. We feel that women, children and seniors would be particularly at risk.

We believe that an independent safety audit would be appropriate to determine whether we are rightly concerned.

Could you please notify us as to whether this area can be included in the audit.

If you need any further information, you can reach me at 524-1244 or you can leave a message at 570-0907 and we will get back to you.

Thankyou for your assistance.

Yours truly,

Dale Brown

(Ms.) Dale Brown

APPENDIX 4

LIST OF VOLUNTEER AUDIT TEAMS, ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS, AND INTERESTED COMMUNITY PARTICIPANTS

Note:

For reasons of confidentiality and security, the names and telephone numbers have been deleted from the version of Appendix 4 contained in this report.

The information deleted herein is on file with the Secretary of the Status of Women Sub-Committee at Hamilton City Hall.

CITY SAFETY AUDIT

Group	Location of Audit
Group # 1	City Hall, Whitehern
	Summers Lane & above
	Top of Jackson Square
	James Street Railroad Underpass
	John - Bay, Hunter - Main
	MacNab Street Underpass
	Park Street South - border City Hall to foot of Mountain
	Duke Street - James to Queen
	Durand Park - Charlton Street/Park
Beasley Neighbourhood Association	General Beasley Neighbourhood including
	CNR Station
	John & Cannon
	Robert Street
Group # 2	Reservoir Park
Group # 3	
Hamilton Program for Schizophrenia	Underground Parking - First Place
Building	
Group # 4	
Stinson Community Association	
Stinson Home & School Association	
	Stinson Neighbourhood (Main to escarpment)
	Wellington to Wentworth (east side) (west side)

Group	Location of Audit
Group # 5	Gage Park
Group # 6	Sam Lawrence Park Pedestrian Access (perhaps one other site)
Group # 7	Dundurn Park
Group # 8	
Corktown Co-Op	King Street East Victoria Charlton East John Street North
Group # 9	Garth (Limeridge to Garrow) Limeridge & Bitten Close Townhouse Complex
Group # 10	Herkimer Street (James to Dundurn)
Group # 11	Reservoir Park - Dundurn Dundurn Street South Tim Hortons (Dundurn & Aberdeen)

APPENDIX 5

LIST OF
NOMINATED AREAS AUDITED

APPENDIX 5

LIST OF

NOMINATED AREAS AUDITED

This list includes general areas and neighbourhoods where multiple audits were performed in various locations within the zones noted. In total, the completed safety audits included 50 locations

Downtown

1. Bay Street
2. Top of Jackson Square
3. Whitehern
4. John Street
5. Main Street
6. MacNab and Hunter Sts./ pedestrian underpass
7. Hughson Street
8. YMCA parking lot
9. James St. S. and John St. S. (beneath railway overpass)
10. Jackson St. (west of Bay)
11. South side of King Street (between James and John Sts.)
12. Forest Street
13. Hamilton Football Hall of Fame
14. Unified Family Court
15. King Street

Central Area

16. Stinson Neighbourhood alleyways

17. Wentworth Steps and Bruce Trail

18. First Place (Parking Garage)

19. Barton St. E. (Wellington to Victoria)

20. Wentworth St. N. (Barton to Cannon)

West End

21. Reservoir Park

East End

22. Gage Park

Downtown/Mountain

23. Jolley Cut

Mountain

24. Concession Street

Other (ie. outside Hamilton-Wentworth Boundaries)

25. Aldershot train station

APPENDIX 6

LIST OF
NOMINATED AREAS NOT AUDITED

APPENDIX 6

LIST OF

NOMINATED AREAS NOT AUDITED

Included in this list are specific locations which were not audited within larger nominated areas. In many cases, other locations were audited in neighbourhoods which encompass some of the areas on this list.

Downtown

1. CNR Station – James and Murray

2. General Beasley Neighbourhood

3. Robert Street (John to James)

4. Summers Lane

Central

5. Sanford (Barton to Cannon)

6. Sanford (King to Barton)

West End

7. Lapp Property located in south-west part of the City
   100 Beddoe Drive – next to Chedoke Golf Course

8. Dundurn Park

9. McMaster University Campus

10. Emerson St. (Main to Broadway)

11. Dundurn Street South

12. Chedoke Mountain Stairs

13. Bruce Trail at Chedoke Park

14. Tim Horton's (Dundurn and Aberdeen)

15. Queen and Locke from Aberdeen to Main

Mountain

16. Pathway from Fonthill Road to Upper Paradise used by people walking to and from the 34 bus stop on Upper Paradise

17. Pathway from Appleford Road to field where Sir Allen MacNab School, Recreation Centre and tennis courts are available

18. Pathway from Magnolia to Guildwood

19. Westcliffe Mall (incl area to north-east and court behind Mall)

20. Westmount High School

21. Chedoke Steps

22. Garth Street (Limeridge to Stonechurch and corner Mall, incl. Expressway right-of-way)

23. Bruce Park

24. Garth (Stonechurch to Rymal Rd.)

25. Henderson Hospital Parking Garage

26. Mohawk College Campus

27. Sam Lawrence Park and walkways

28. West 5th and mountain brow area

East End

29. Eastgate Mall

30. Centre Mall – tracks to the north

– between A & P and theatres

31. Kenilworth Railway Overpass (at Dunbar)

32. Bowman Street – at railway tracks

– at Royal Avenue, Hydro right–of–way

– Ward Avenue to Royal Avenue

– Barton Street in the vicinity of General Hospital

APPENDIX 7

COMMUNITY MEETING
PRESENTATION MATERIALS

* Presentation Agenda
* Presentation Outline
* Safety Audit Orientation
* Group Agenda Outline
* Referrals List of Women's Organizations in Hamilton-Wentworth
* Women's Safety Audits: A Resource List
* Hamilton and Area Sexual Assault Centre Brochure

GOALS OF SAFETY AUDITS

1. To feel safer in our city, or neighbourhoods, our streets.

2. To reduce the opportunity for stranger physical and sexual assault against women.

3. To change physical features (lighting, signage, possible entrapment sites) which make women more at risk to public violence.

4. To put women's experiences and feelings into concrete action; and establishing women's experiences as valid.

5. To encourage women and communities who are not normally involved in this process of change.

6. To reinforce that public violence against women is a SOCIAL and POLITICAL issue and responsibility to address and that it is not an individual's problem.

7. To establish accountability of governments, policy makers, urban planners, who are most often men, to make changes based on women's experiences and recommendations.

SAFETY AUDITS ARE ONE STRATEGY TOWARDS PUBLIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

* Safety Audits are only one way to do something about public violence against women

* But the problem is not exclusive to the design of cities

* The root of the problem is the belief in women's inequality; and that violence occurs as a result.

* We see this belief in women's social status everyday by the:

    * justice system
    * the media
    * our workplaces
    * our churches
    * our private relationships

WOMEN'S SAFETY

* Most vulnerable group to physical and sexual assault

* Greatest Fear and Experience

* Violence Against Women--

  Social not personal concern

* Special vulnerabilities

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

MYTH # 1:

Provocation

"she's asking for trouble"

REALITY # 1:

Excuse to Assault

MYTH # 2:

Public violence

REALITY # 2:

Private violence

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

MYTH # 3:

Women enjoy forced sex

REALITY # 3:

Excuse to Blame Women

MYTH # 4:

Protection = Avoidance

REALITY # '4:

Protection = Claiming our space

NON PHYSICAL FACTORS WHICH AFFECT WOMEN'S SAFETY

1. ASSAULT RESPONSE:

* How fast do the police respond on the scene of a woman being assaulted or sexually assaulted?

2. SENTENCING AND PAROLE SUPERVISION:

* Is sentencing and parole supervision for men who have committed violence against women appropriately stringent?

3. NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAMS

* Do neighbourhood watch programs place women's safety as a priority?

4. HANDLING OF THREAT COMPLAINTS

* Do the police take seriously and take action, on threat complaints?

STEP ONE: TALKING TO OTHERS

* Find people who share this concern about public violence against women

* Share with them some of your concerns about unsafe city areas

* You could contact:
    * friends
    * neighbours
    * a tenants' or residents association
    * students or student unions
    * your church group
    * a woman's group
    * co-workers

* If the group agrees you can invite:
    * your alderman or regional councillor
    * school trustee
    * reporter from a community newspaper
    * or the person in charge of a place that concerns you

INTRODUCTION TO CITY SAFETY AUDIT

* WHAT IT IS
* GOALS
* WOMEN'S SAFETY

SAFETY AUDIT PLANNING

* SIZE OF AREA TO COVER

  * GENERAL AUDIT

  * SITE SPECIFIC AUDIT

* AUDIT TEAM

  * REPRESENTATION

  * NUMBER OF PEOPLE

  * TIME NEEDED

WHEN TO AUDIT

* **NIGHT TIME**

* **DAY TIME**

* **DIFFERENT SEASONS OR WEATHER**

HOW TO DO A SAFETY AUDIT

MATERIALS AND PREPARATION

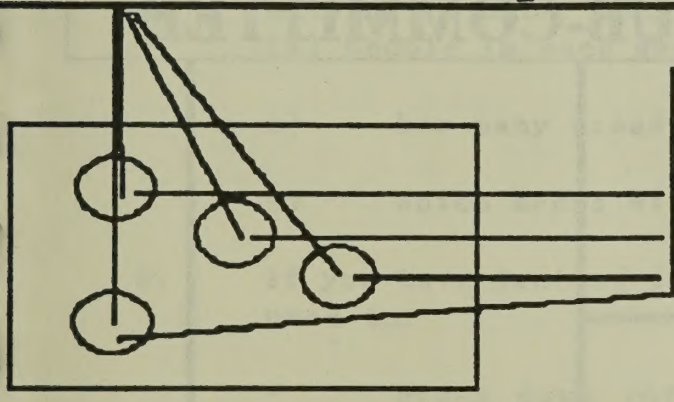
* FLASHLIGHT
* BLACK PEN OR MARKER
* CAMERA WITH HIGH SPEED FILM (1000 ASA), IF AVAILABLE
* COMFORTABLE CLOTHING & SHOES
* WASHROOM
* TAKE A FRIEND
* ARRANGE SAFE TRANSPORTATION

USING A CHECKLIST

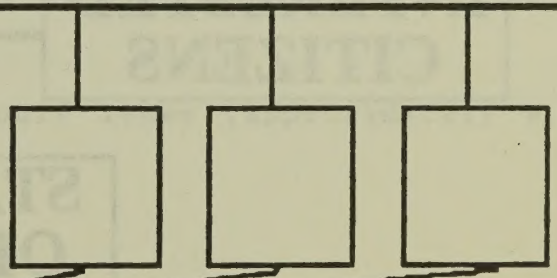
* AUDIT TEAM CO-ORDINATOR
* AUDIT TEAM RECORDER
* CONSISTENT OBSERVATIONS
* SUFFICIENT DETAIL
* EXTRA NOTES IN MARGIN
* 1 CHECKLIST PER AUDIT TEAM MEMBER FOR REFERENCE
* SUMMARIZE TEAM'S FINDINGS ON 1 CHECKLIST AND SUBMIT

AUDIT LOCATIONS & GROUP ORGANIZATION

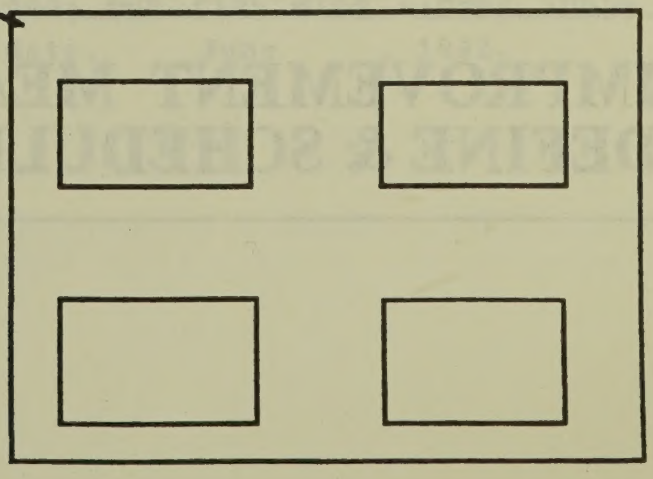
1. Nominate Audit Areas & Place on Map



2. Group Audit Locations by zones & place on flip chart lists.

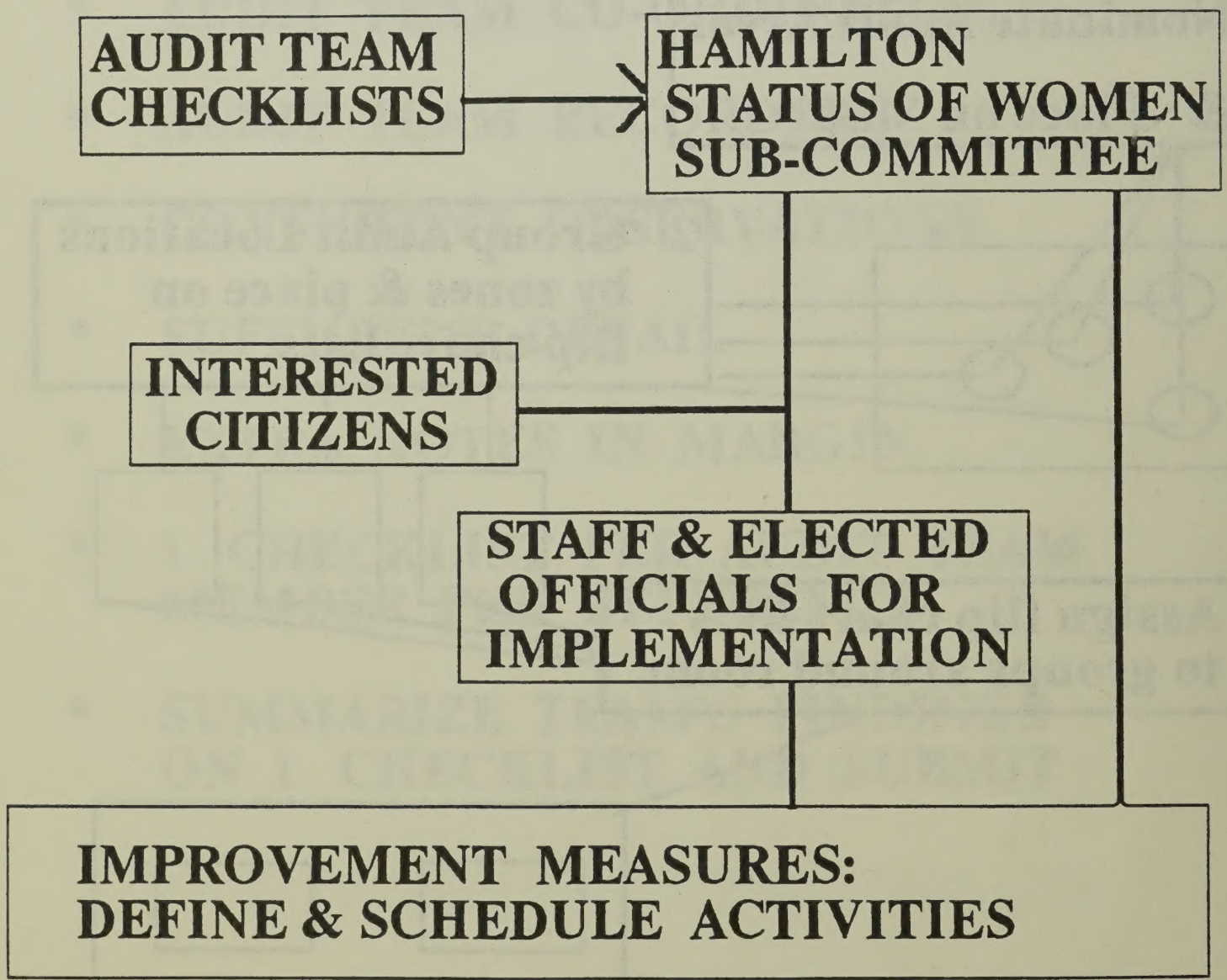


3. Assign flip chart lists to groups around room.



4. Start group process

AUDIT IMPLEMENTATION



GROUP AGENDA - PUBLIC SAFETY AUDIT MEETING

1. Introduce yourself to each other.

2. Choose someone from your group who can and will help to organize and to guide the group through this meeting.

3. Discuss the selected areas with the idea of why they are unsafe.

4. Keeping in mind that audits are most successful with four (4) people in each group, decide:

   a) how many areas will be audited

   b) which areas will be audited

5. If you have decided to conduct 1 or more Safety Audits, you need to:

   * break down into your audit teams (approximately 4 members for each team)

   This can be done now.

6. Once in your audit teams, consider exchanging telephone numbers and addresses, as a way of contacting each other after tonights meeting.

   This way, you can contact each other to do your Safety Audit(s) on June , 1992; THE CITY WIDE SAFETY AUDIT NIGHT. or an alternative date, June , 1992.

REFERRALS LIST OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH AREA

Sexual Assault Centre (Hamilton & Area)	Bus. Crisis	525-4573 525-4162
Interval House for Women in Crisis	Bus. Crisis	547-8485 547-8484
Inasmuch House		529-8149
Elizabeth Fry Society of Hamilton	Bus.	527-3097
Women's Centre of Hamilton	Bus.	522-0127
Martha House Hotline		523-6277
Second Stage Housing Emergency Shelter Foundation		577-1173

WOMEN'S SAFETY AUDITS

A RESOURCE LIST

Audio Visual

SAFER FOR WOMEN...SAFER FOR EVERYONE. A Video about Safety on Campus. Produced for the Council of Ontario Universities by METRAC, 27.5 minutes.

Organizations/Agencies

Social Planning Council of Winnipeg
312 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3A 0A9
Tel: (204) 943-2561
Fax: (204) 942-3221

Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children
158 Spadina Road
Toronto, Ontario M5R 2T8
Tel: (416) 392-3135

Safer City Task Force
Vancouver City Hall
453 West 12th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V5Y 1V4
Tel: (604) 874-7233
Fax: (604) 873-7685

City of Toronto Planning and Development Department
Facilitator, Safe City Committee
18th Floor, East Tower, City Hall
Toronto, Ontario M5H 2N2
Tel:)416) 392-7732

Written Materials

WOMEN'S SAFETY AUDIT GUIDE. Prepared by the Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children, 1992.

METRAC WOMEN'S SAFETY AUDIT KIT GUIDEBOOK. Prepared by the Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children, June 1989.

A SAFER WINNIPEG FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Prepared by the Social Planning Council of Winnipeg, November 1991.

MOVING FORWARD. MAKING TRANSIT SAFER FOR WOMEN. A Joint Study of Security on the Rapid Transit System Relative to Sexual Assaults, Conducted by Toronto Transit Commission, Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children, Metropolitan Toronto Police Force, 1989.

PLANNING FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION. WOMEN'S SAFETY IN HIGH PARK. A METRAC Report. Prepared by Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children with Ali M. Grant, 1989.

CITIZEN'S SAFETY AUDIT GUIDE. Prepared by the Safe City Task Force, City of Vancouver, 1991/92.

THE SAFE CITY. MUNICIPAL STRATEGIES FOR PREVENTING PUBLIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. Prepared by Safety City Committee, City of Toronto Planning and Development Department, September 1988.

A REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF GREEN SPACES/SAFER PLACES. A FORUM ON PLANNING SAFER PARKS FOR WOMEN. Prepared for The City of Toronto Planning and Development and Parks and Recreation Departments, September 1990.

Neighbourhood Crime Statistics Reports for the Hamilton-Wentworth Area, Prepared by Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Department, Community Relations Division, Available Annually.

How you can help

- Educate yourself on the issue of violence against women and children.
- Write letters to newspapers. Express your concern at judicial decisions that minimize sexual violence against women and children. Speak out against myths and attitudes that blame women and children for being sexually violated.
- Talk to politicians about better funding to feminist service organizations, shelters and rape crisis/sexual assault centres.
- Demonstrate against violence against women and children. Join our TAKE BACK THE NIGHT march each September.
- Make a donation to your local rape crisis/ sexual assault centre or women's shelter.
- Volunteer. Your time and skills are as valuable as your money.

I would like to make a donation to the Sexual Assault Centre (Hamilton and Area). Enclosed is my cheque for $____.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ **Code** _____

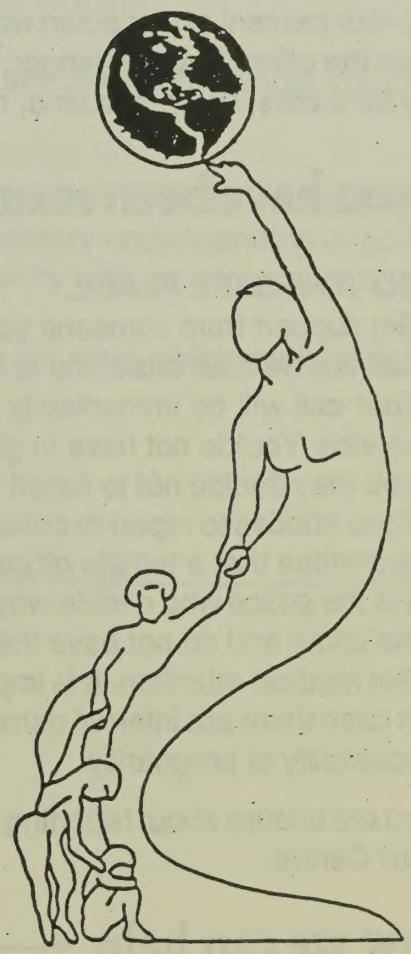
Make cheques payable to:
Sexual Assault Centre
(Hamilton and Area)
P.O. Box 955, Station "A"
Hamilton, ON L8N 3P9

Charitable #: 0471243-09-14

(This brochure was funded by the Ontario Women's Directorate.)

Sexual Assault Centre (Hamilton and Area)

P.O. BOX 955, STATION "A"
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
L8N 3P9



CRISIS: 525-4162
(24 hour, free & confidential)

BUSINESS: 525-4573
FAX: 525-7085
T.D.D.: 525-4592

United Way Member Agency

Ontario Coalition of Rape Crisis Centres Membership

Canadian Association of Sexual Assault Centres Membership

What is sexual assault?

Sexual assault is any unwanted act of a sexual nature imposed by one person upon another with the intention of controlling and dominating the victim. Sexual assault includes kissing, touching, grabbing and forced/coerced sexual intercourse. Although the term "rape" is still used by the general public, it is no longer used in the Criminal Code of Canada.

Fifty-four percent of Canadian women will be sexually assaulted at some point in their lives. In some cases the offender is a stranger. However, in most cases the assailant is known to the woman and may be a date, lover, husband, relative, employer ...

If you have been sexually assaulted

- **GO TO A SAFE PLACE.**
- Get support from someone you trust — a close friend or relative.
- Call our 24-hour crisis line at **525-4162.**
  Your call will be immediately passed along to a counsellor through our confidential answering service. You do not have to give your real name.
- You may decide not to report to the police. This is **your** choice.
- If you choose to report to police, you have the right to have a support person with you. There is no guarantee that a female officer will be available.
- It is the police who decide whether or not to press sexual assault charges. You are a "witness" to the crime and do not have the final say in laying charges.
- Get medical attention. It is important to see a doctor as soon as possible after the sexual assault in case there are internal damages, to check for sexually transmitted diseases and to discuss the possibility of pregnancy.

If you are unsure about reporting the crime to police, you may wish to discuss options with a member of our Centre.

How we can help

We can provide you with information which may be helpful to you in making your decision to report the crime or not.

We can accompany you to the hospital, police station and to court.

We can advocate on your behalf with hospital and legal personnel.

We offer a 24-hour crisis/support telephone line and support groups to women who have been raped and/or sexually assaulted.

If you have reported the crime, we can help you apply for financial compensation through the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

If you want other women to know about a sexual assailant/rapist, we can help you circulate information to warn women.

What is incest/child sexual assault?

You were sexually assaulted as a child if any person(s) who had power over you

- touched your sexual parts
- forced you to touch their sexual parts
- had oral, anal or vaginal sex with you
- exposed their sexual parts to you or made you expose yourself to them
- made you look at, pose for or participate in pornographic acts
- tricked you or used threats, bribes or force to make you do or say sexual things that you did not want to

If the person who did the above things to you was a relative, this is called **INCEST**. Incest and child sexual assault are against the law. Children do not have the necessary understanding or power to make a fully informed and free choice to participate in sexual activity with an adolescent or adult.

While the overwhelming majority of incest/child sexual assailants are male, children disclose being victimized by both male and female offenders.

If you were sexually assaulted as a child

If you were sexually assaulted as a child

- it was not your fault
- you are not alone
- you have the right to be believed
- healing is possible

How we can help

We offer a 24-hour confidential support phone line.

We run incest and child sexual assault survivors' groups for adult women.

We can offer support to women who wish to confront the offender(s) or break the silence within their family.

We can provide information about child sexual assault and incest, the laws and procedures for reporting. We will provide accompaniment to the police station or to court if a survivor wishes to take legal steps.

What is sexual violence?

Sexual violence takes many forms. It includes rape, rape murder, unwanted sexual touching, marital rape, date rape, sexual harassment, childhood sexual assault, incest, pornography, obscene phone calls and flashing ...

Sexual violence is **NOT** motivated by uncontrollable sexual desire. All forms of sexual violence are aggressive acts in which the offender chooses to use power and control for his own purposes.

In most situations, the offender is a man — one who is known to the woman or child. All forms of sexual violence are harmful. They are intended to, and they do, take control and choice away from the victim.

Our services to the community

The Sexual Assault Centre provides the following services to the community:

- 24-hour, seven day per week crisis/support telephone line
- support groups for women who have been raped and/or sexually assaulted as adults
- support groups for women who are survivors of incest and/or childhood sexual assault
- advocacy and information on the Criminal Law System
- accompaniment to the hospital, police station and court following a sexual assault
- information and referral
- resource materials
- community education and outreach
- volunteer training programme
- organizing community events, forums and demonstrations to protest ongoing violence against women and children

Services to survivors of sexual violence are confidential and free of charge. We respect your right to safety and privacy. You are not required to give your name or fill out any forms in order to use our services. Our address is confidential. There is no identifying sign on our door.

Our first commitment is to support and assist survivors of sexual violence in a respectful, non-judgemental way. We recognize and attempt to respond to the diverse needs of women based on their racial or cultural background, sexual orientation, physical or intellectual abilities. We will provide information and ongoing support to you so you can make your own choices and decisions.

Note: Members of the Sexual Assault Centre are required, by law, to report all currently known or suspected cases of sexual and/or physical assault of a child.

APPENDIX 8

WOMEN'S SAFETY AUDIT GUIDE AND CHECKLIST

Women's Safety Audit Guide

HAMILTON status of WOMEN

Sub-Committee

METRAC

The Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children (METRAC) is a non-profit organization with the goal of decreasing, and finally eliminating, all forms of violence against women and children. METRAC is committed to the right of women and children to live their lives free of violence and the threat of violence.

METRAC is a catalyst for change. It works to challenge societal acceptance of violence, to bring about improvements in support services and advocacy systems, and to generate changes in policy and legislation.

METRAC works with agents of change at the municipal, provincial and federal levels. Using, wherever possible, and integrated multidisciplinary approach, it works with other community-based organizations, including those focusing on domestic violence, and with educators, urban planners, police, health and legal professionals. It seeks to identify the need for action and to determine appropriate solutions to violence against women and children in Metropolitan Toronto.

METRAC is an educator and advocate. It is committed to the development of research grounded in the experiences of women and children. It promotes education of the public, of professionals, and of public officials on the causes of and appropriate solutions to, violence against women and children.

metro action committee
on public violence against
women and children (METRAC)

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NOTICE TO READER

This Safety Audit Guide and associated materials have been prepared for the use and assistance of individuals or groups in the conduct of safety audits in public areas. The use and application of these materials is at the sole discretion of the user(s). Neither the City of Hamilton, the Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee, nor their agents, make any claims or accept any responsibility or liability with respect to the use or application of these materials. This waiver extends to any injuries or losses incurred in the use of or consequential to, the use of these materials, or the conduct of associated activities.

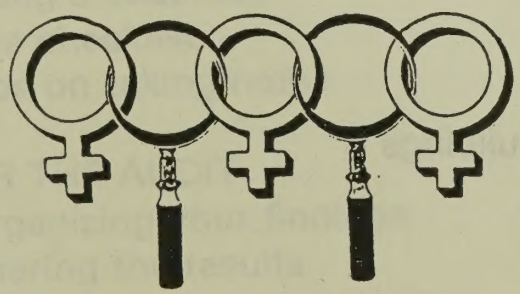
Women's Safety Audit Guide ©

Special thanks to:

Pat Marshall and Kate Sutherland, the originators of the Safety Audit concept and the original Women's Safety Audit Kit

Thanks also to:

Connie Guberman, Richard Harrison, Becky Kane, Susan McCrae Vander Voet, Elsie Nisonen, and Lisa Rouleau.



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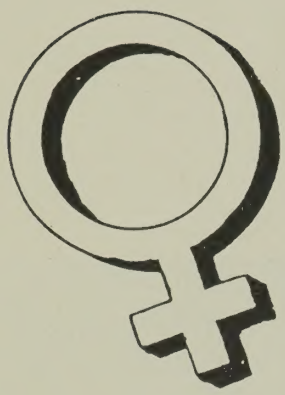
If pieces of the guide book are used separately or adapted for your specific needs, please include and acknowledge METRAC's name and the origin of the material.

This Safety Audit Guide



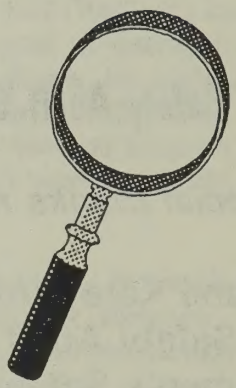
is for women

who feel unsafe

and

want to do something

about it.



☼ But of course, it will work for everyone.

Safety audits focus specifically on preventing sexual harassment and assault to increase women's safety in public and semi-public places like

- parks
- bus stops
- streets
- the workplace
- colleges and universities
- the garage under apartment buildings
- school yards
- washrooms in shopping malls
- the transit system
- laundry rooms
- parking lots
- recreations centres
- ***anywhere that the hair rises on the back of your neck.***

If it's safer for women -- it's safer for everyone.

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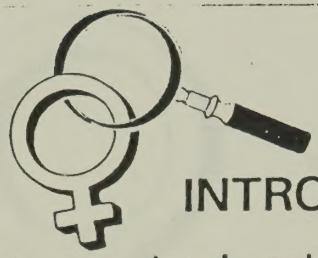


INTRODUCTION

Our society's tolerance of violence against women has been with us for a long time, and old ways of doing things are hard to change. But society -- thanks to the hard work and determination of thousands of women -- has already begun to make changes.

Over the last ten years, countless stories have taught us how often violence against women happens in our communities. What used to be seen as private -- between two people -- has become a public and social issue. Governments and public services like universities and transportation companies are taking more responsibility for women's safety.

From working with women in many places over the years, it's clear to us at METRAC that women know a lot that traditional experts don't know about the environment and how the design of it affects how safe women feel.

It's still true that architects, urban planners, and the police are usually men. They may not mean to, but they often don't understand what it's like to be a woman alone, late at night, waiting for a bus, walking to her car in an isolated parking lot, or walking home along an dark path.

In doing a safety audit, women are the experts. It's women's experience with places that counts.

We hope METRAC's guide on how to do safety audits answers the questions you have, and that it inspires you to work to change the places in your community where you feel unsafe or uncomfortable.

▸ *What is a Safety Audit?*

The basic idea of a safety audit is to look at a place that bothers you, and note problems: What's the lighting like? Would anyone hear you called for help? What improvements would you like to see?

It sounds simple, and it is. You don't have to have a degree in architecture or urban planning to conduct a safety audit. Living as a woman has given each of us a lifetime of experience and knowledge about what works and what doesn't work -- about where we feel comfortable and where we don't.

The main goal of the safety audit is to reduce the opportunity for sexual assaults or harassment. A place which discourages sexual assault will also lower the chance of other crimes.

Safety audits are concrete and practical. They are part of changing the world to make it safer for women and better for everyone. METRAC has used the women's safety audit method successfully with:

- the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) in every subway station
- city planners to audit High Park (Toronto' largest park)
- university staff and students to audit campuses
- other cities and towns in Ontario.

The women's safety audit guide has been used by women across Canada and in other parts of the world.

▸ *Why women's safety?*

Some people ask, "why women's safety?" Our answer is simple: because women are much more at risk of being sexually assaulted in our society.

- ✡ 56% of Canadian women living in cities (68% in Toronto) feel unsafe walking alone at night *in their own neighbourhood*. Only 18% of men feel this way.[1]

- ✡ 27% of Canadian women can expect to be sexually assaulted at some point in their lives.[2]

- ✡ Sexual assault is something women don't like to talk about, so only a small percentage of sexual assaults are ever reported to police or other authorities.[3]

Women are assaulted by both strangers and by men they know. Sexual assaults occur in private and public places. No matter what we may wish to be true, sexual assault happens everywhere -- even in our own neighbourhoods, workplaces and homes.

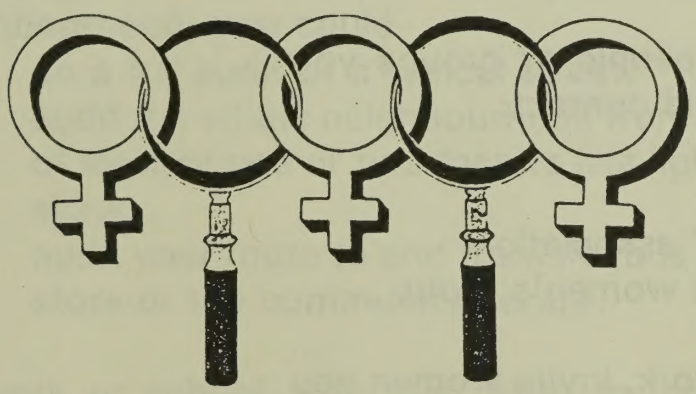
---

1 *Maclean's*, November 11, 1991, p. 26: Sept.'91 Gallup Canada poll, and November 1990 Decima poll.

2 Brickman, Julie and John Briere, "Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault in an Urban Canadian Population", *International Journal of Women's Studies*, Vol. 7, No. 3, 1985

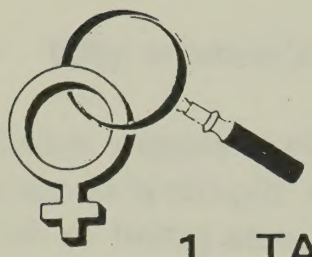
3 For example, Judith L. Herman, "Considering Sex Offenders: A Model of Addiction," *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, Vol 13(4), 1988.

The focus of this guide is women's safety, but an audit can also help you with other safety concerns in your community. For example, a place that women feel safe in is a safer place for children, people who are mentally challenged, and older people. It is a place less likely to hide muggers and drug traffickers. If places are safer for women, they are safer for everyone.



The rest of this book will outline the steps you need to follow to do your own safety audit. The five main sections show you:

1. How to invite others to join you
2. How to prepare for an audit
3. How to do an audit
4. What you need to do after you've finished the audit
5. Some ideas for special types of audits.



1. TALKING TO OTHERS

Audits don't have to involve a lot of people. But often the very places you want to audit are those where you feel unsafe, and the best time to audit is at night, so we recommend that you do the audit with other people.

You can start by talking to people or groups you know. For example, you could contact:

- friends and neighbours
- a tenants' or residents' association
- your church group or a women's group

If you are doing the audit at work, invite women you work with and your union or staff representative.

If you are auditing your university or college campus, invite student union members, the women's centre, and the staff.[4]

▸ *Inviting others to come on the safety audit*:

You may want to invite people to join you on the audit who can help you get improvements made, such as your city councillor or school trustee, reporters from a community newspaper, or the person in charge of a place that concerns you.

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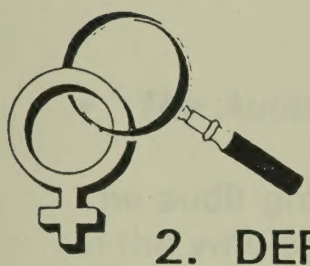
[4] METRAC has written a *Campus Safety Audit Guide* to look at the problems that are unique to campuses.



2. DEFINING THE AUDIT

- ***How big an area do you want to cover?***

Sometimes it's not clear how big an area you want to audit - one building, a street, a neighbourhood or the entire city. You may want to start small. For example, if your concern is the whole neighbourhood, you could

- do a full audit of a typical street,
- audit the whole neighbourhood from the point of view of one or two factors like lighting and signs.
- audit your route to and from the bus stop, the store or the community centre.

At work or school, you may want to look at the places that most concern you. These may be washrooms, parking lots, stairways and tunnels, or any isolated areas.

A survey handed out around the neighbourhood, or in the building in advance is one way to find out where women in the area feel most unsafe or uncomfortable.

Survey questions could include:

1) How safe do you feel in your building/on the street/waiting at the bus stop?

2) Have you limited what you do because you don't feel safe?

3) Have you ever felt unsafe, or at risk of sexual assault in this area?

4) Please list five specific places where you feel most unsafe.

5) Please comment on what would help you to feel safer.

Audits have been done in different ways. For example:

- The cities of Kitchener-Waterloo invited women to participate; in one night they did an audit of the areas in the city that bothered them most.

- Over a 5-month period, every building and outdoor area on campus was audited at Queen's University.

- A neighbourhood group encouraged residents to do audits on their own street and to hand in the results to the residents' association.

- Employees in an office building audited their workplace, the parking garage and bus stops in both the summer and winter.

- ***How many people on an audit team?***

The best size for an audit team is 3 to 7 people. This size allows for different points of view, but is still small enough to have lots of discussion. If you want to cover a large space like a neighborhood, you will need more than one team.

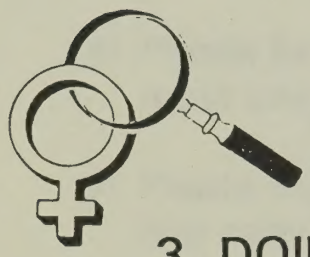
▸ *The Audit Group*:

The audit group should reflect the needs of women in the whole community. If this isn't possible, try to be aware of the points of view of other women who might be:

- using a wheelchair
- hard of hearing
- blind
- mentally challenged
- very young
- elderly
- poor
- lesbians
- shift workers
- travelling with young children
- carrying parcels
- members of a minority culture
- unable to read
- not familiar with English (or French)

▸ *Timeframe:*

The ideal time to allow for a "first audit" seems to be approximately 2 to 3 hours. You will need about ½-1 hour to talk about the audit and decide on the location and size, 1-1½ hour to do the audit, ½-1 hour to discuss the findings and plan to write the recommendations. If the same group is continuing to work together, you may not need as much time for other audits.



3. DOING AN AUDIT

- ***What you need for the audit:***

- Take a flashlight along.
- Your notes will photocopy better if you use a red or black pen or marker instead of a blue one.
- Take a camera, if you have one. If you're going out at night, use a high speed film -- not less than 400 ASA (high speed films can be used to take pictures indoors). It's also a good idea to write down the number of each photo and where it was taken.
- Take notes or use your camera to document ***positive*** features as well as problem areas. It can be very powerful to be able to contrast good and bad examples of the same factor -- for example, a well-lit street and a poorly-lit street.
- If it's difficult for you to take notes, use a tape-recorder.
- It is important to talk to women you meet during the audit. Introduce yourself. Tell them that you are looking at women's safety in the area and would like to know what they think. You might ask how often and why they are there, whether they have ever had any bad experiences, and what changes they'd like to see.
- Remember to dress appropriately and to go to the washroom before you go out. (It's amazing what a difference this one makes.)
- Ensure each participant has safe transportation home from the audit.

- ***When to Audit:***

  - Time of Day:

METRAC recommends doing audits after dark, especially outside. It's the only way to know if there is a problem with lighting -- one of the most important safety features. Night time is also the time of day when women are most isolated and feel least safe.

Many women avoid going out alone at night. They don't want the anxiety, or the risk. It's unfair, and we know many women share METRAC's goal of making our cities safe for women 24 hours a day.

But sometimes a place is more deserted and scary early in the morning, or in the middle of the afternoon when everyone else is away at work. Only you will know which part of each 24 hours is of most concern TO YOU.

  - Time of Year:

Seasons also affect how safe the place feels. Safety concerns are different when tree branches and bushes are bare in winter than when trees and plants are in full bloom in summer and might hide an attacker or block out light. Dry parking lots are different than when they are full of puddles, covered in ice, or surrounded by snowbanks which block the view.

You may want to go back to the same place more than once to see what it's like at different times of the day, or week, or year. You can also check up on how well or poorly the place is maintained.

▸ *Using a Checklist*:

You've decided to do an audit because you don't feel safe in part of the city and you want to do something about it. The idea, then, is to gather the information that will help you press for changes.

The questions you're trying to answer are,

- "Why don't I like this place?"
- "When and why do I feel uncomfortable here?"
- "What changes would make me feel safer?"

In METRAC's experience, taking the time to think about the factors on a checklist helps to see places better.

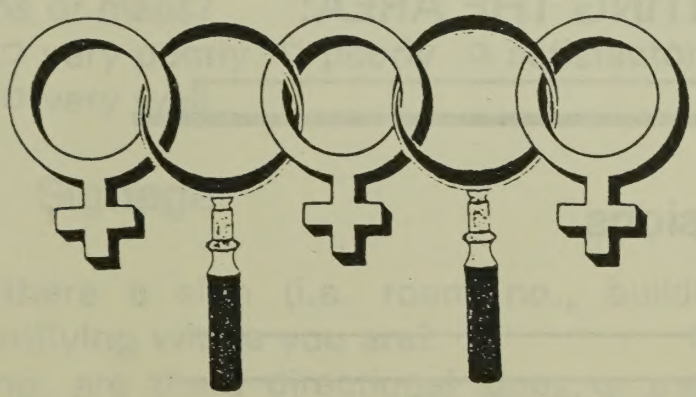
Stopping to look closely at different factors also lets people share feelings about a place. Sometimes one person will remember something, and that will bring out another story. And each of these stories helps get at why a place does or doesn't feel comfortable.

Finally, if you are working with other people who don't understand the problems as well as you, the checklist can help you work together. Your superintendent may want to rush past an area, but the checklist can help you to say "Hey, wait a minute. We need to look at the lighting here before we move on."

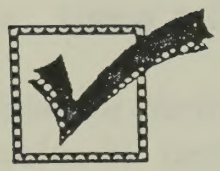
When you look at a space, think about how you use it:

- What if you were walking alone here late at night?
- What if you had to wait for someone to come and pick you up?
- Is this doorway a possible entrapment site?
- Does it feel safe in winter? in the rain?
- Are there fewer people around at different times of the day, week, or year?

Going through a checklist takes the whole picture and breaks it down into parts.



*** You can photocopy and enlarge the checklist on the following pages to make it bigger and easier to write on ***



HAMILTON Status of WOMEN

Sub-Committee

SAFETY AUDIT CHECKLIST

□ OUTDOORS □ INDOORS

GENERAL AREA: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION: _____

DATE: _____ DAY: _____ TIME: _____

AUDITED BY: _____

REASON FOR AUDITING THE AREA:

_____

1. General Impressions

Your gut reactions: _____

_____

What 5 words best describe the place?

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____

2. Lighting

Impression of lighting: □ very poor □ poor
□ satisfactory □ good □ very good
□ too dark □ too bright

Is the lighting even? □ yes □ no

How many lights are out? _____
What proportion of lights are out? _____

(e.g. Maybe only two bulbs in your hallway are burned out, but if there are only three bulbs to start with, then a more powerful way to say this is that two-thirds of the lights are out.)

Are you able to identify a face 25 metres (75 feet) away? ☐ yes ☐ no
Do you know where/whom to call if lights are out, broken, not yet turned on, etc.? ☐ yes ☐ no
Outdoors: Is the lighting obscured by trees or bushes? ☐ yes ☐ no
How well does the lighting illuminate pedestrian walkways and sidewalks?
☐ very poorly ☐ poorly ☐ satisfactorily ☐ well ☐ very well
How clearly does the lighting illuminate directional signs or maps?
☐ very poorly ☐ poorly ☐ satisfactorily ☐ well ☐ very well

3. Signage

Is there a sign (i.e. room no., building name) identifying where you are? ☐ yes ☐ no
If no, are there directional signs or maps nearby which can help you identify where you are? ☐ yes ☐ no
Are there signs which show you where to get emergency assistance if needed? ☐ yes ☐ no
Are there signs which direct you to wheelchair access? ☐ yes ☐ no
Do exit doors identify where they exit to? ☐ yes ☐ no

Is there information posted describing the hours the building is legitimately open? ☐ yes ☐ no

Impression of overall signage: ☐ very poor ☐ poor ☐ satisfactory ☐ good ☐ very good
What signs should be added?

4. Sightlines

Can you clearly see what's up ahead? ☐ yes ☐ no
If no, why not?
Indoors: ☐ sharp corners ☐ walls ☐ pillars
Outdoors: ☐ bushes ☐ fences ☐ hill
☐ other _____
Are there places someone could be hiding?
☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, where?

What would make it easier to see?
E.g.: ☐ transparent materials like glass
☐ angled corners ☐ security mirrors
☐ trimmed bushes ☐ snow cleared
☐ vehicles moved
Other comments? _____
_____
_____
_____

5. Isolation -- Eye Distance

At the time of your audit, does the area feel isolated? ☐ yes ☐ no
How many people are likely to be around?
- *In the early morning:*

☐ none ☐ a few ☐ several ☐ many
- *During the day:*

☐ none ☐ a few ☐ several ☐ many

- *In the evening:*

□ none □ a few □ several □ many

- *Late at night (after 10 pm):*

□ none □ a few □ several □ many

Is it easy to predict when people will be around?
□ yes □ no

Is there a monitor or surveillance system?
□ yes □ no □ don't know

Other comments? _____

_____

_____

_____

6. Isolation -- Ear Distance

How far away is the nearest person to hear a call for help? _____ □ don't know

How far away is the nearest emergency service such as an alarm, security personnel, crisis telephone?
_____ □ don't know

Can you see a telephone, or a sign directing you to emergency assistance? □ yes □ no

Is the area patrolled? □ yes □ no □ don't know

If yes, how frequently? □ every hour
□ once per afternoon/evening □ don't know

Other comments? _____

_____

_____

_____

7. Movement Predictors (a predictable or unchangeable route or path)

How easy is it to predict a woman's movements? (e.g. her route)? □ very easy □ somewhat obvious
□ no way of knowing

Is there an alternative well-lit and frequently travelled

route or path available? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ don't know
Can you tell what is at the other end of the path, tunnel, or walkway? ☐ yes ☐ no

Are there corners, alcoves, or bushes where someone could hide and wait for you? ☐ yes ☐ no
Other comments? _____
_____
_____
_____

8. Possible Entrapment Sites

Indoors:
Are there empty rooms that should be locked?
☐ yes ☐ no
Are there small, well-defined areas?
E.g.: ☐ stairwells ☐ recessed doorways or lockers ☐ unlocked closets ☐ elevators

Outdoors:
Are there small, confined areas where you would be hidden from view? E.g.: ☐ between garbage bins ☐ unlocked equipment or utility shed ☐ alley or laneway ☐ recessed doorway ☐ construction site
Other: _____

9. Escape Routes

How easy would it be for an offender to disappear?
☐ very easy ☐ quite easy ☐ not very easy
Is there more than one exit?
☐ yes ☐ no ☐ don't know

10. Nearby Land Uses

What is the surrounding or nearby land used for?

□ stores □ offices □ restaurants □ factories
□ residential houses and streets □ busy traffic
□ heavily treed/wooded area □ river bank
□ parking lots □ campus buildings
□ don't know Other: _____

Can you identify who owns or maintains nearby land? □ yes □ no

Impressions of nearby land use:

□ very poor □ poor □ satisfactory □ good
□ very good

11. Maintenance

Impressions of maintenance: □ very poor □ poor
□ satisfactory □ good □ very good

Is there litter lying around? □ yes □ no

Do you know to whom maintenance concerns should be reported? □ yes □ no

From your experience, how long do repairs generally take? □ one day □ within one week
□ from 1-3 weeks □ more than 3 weeks
□ don't know

12. Factors That Make the Place More Human

Does the place feel cared for? □ yes □ no

Does the place feel abandoned? □ yes □ no

Why? _____

Are there graffiti on the walls? □ yes □ no

In your opinion are there racist or sexist slogans/signs/images on the walls? □ yes □ no

Are there signs of vandalism? □ yes □ no

Would other materials, tones, textures or colours improve your sense of safety? ☐ yes ☐ no

Other comments? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

13. Overall Design

Impressions of overall design: ☐ very poor ☐ poor ☐ satisfactory ☐ good ☐ very good

If you weren't familiar with the place, would it be easy to find your way around? ☐ yes ☐ no

Does the place "make sense"? ☐ yes ☐ no

Is the place too spread out? ☐ yes ☐ no

Are there a confusing number of levels? ☐ yes ☐ no

Other comments? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

14. Improvements

What improvements would you like to see?

Do you have any specific recommendations?

Please mail or deliver completed Checklists or reports to:

Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee
Hamilton City Hall
71 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 3T4

(416) 546-3994 FAX (416) 546-2095

▸ *Tips on taking notes:*

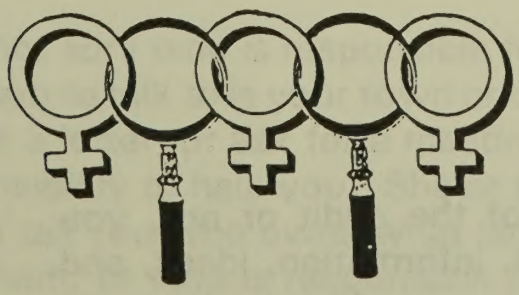
- No matter how good your memory is, you won't remember everything, so it's important to take good notes. You may need to add some items and may not need others, but our experience is that using a checklist and writing notes on it will make it easier to organize your ideas and suggestions later on.

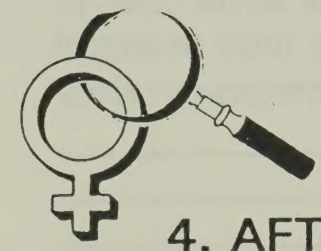
- Write down any questions that you have (even if you don't have the time to find the answers).

- Sometimes a place is so poorly designed that there aren't any real solutions, only bandaid ones. But it is still important to note that there's a problem. Identifying and naming a problem is the beginning of changing the way new buildings and spaces are designed.

- Take notes on everything, including your comments on the process of the audit itself.

- Look over you notes a day or two later to see if they still make sense. Would someone who wasn't on the audit understand what you mean? If not, try to make your notes clearer.





4. AFTER THE AUDIT

- ***Organizing your findings:***

After you've done the audit, you'll have a lot of information about problem areas, and a lot of ideas about changes you'd like to see.

One way of organizing the information is to group together all the points on one factor like 'lighting'. Comments about how far a woman has to go to get help, whether there are enough telephones near by, and how likely it is that other people might see an assault can be brought together under 'isolation' factors.

Another way of organizing the information from the checklist(s) is by type of space. For example, safety factors common to all parking lots would be grouped together.

When you've finished organizing the findings, you should check to see if any part of the area has been overlooked. If it has, consider collecting more information with a mini-audit, or by asking people in the area.

- ***Sharing the Results***:

Whether they were part of the audit or not, you might want to get support, information, ideas, and feedback from people living or working in the area.

If there are people who couldn't come on the audit (see, for example, *The Audit Group*, page 12), now is the time to include them. Consider holding small meetings where those who did not participate can talk about their concerns and help with the recommendations.

This way, you'll know more about the problems, get ideas about what could be done, and get support for the changes you want to see.

- ***Making Recommendations:***

Your first step is to look at the checklist(s) and decide what the most important concerns are.

The second step is to make recommendations that solve the problems. For example, if the audit shows that buildings are hard to identify and find, then the recommendation might be to put up signs. Signs need to be readable at night and by those who may be blind (for example, lit signs with symbols instead of words, and braille signs).

- ***Working for Change:***

  - Find out who is responsible:

If you're not sure who is responsible for the place, a good person to talk to is your town or city councillor. Call, write a letter, or ask for a meeting. It is her or his responsibility to help you. She or he should also be able to tell you who owns what land and how to contact them, or who is responsible for what alley, or street, or parking lot.

Call City Hall to speak to your municipal representatives, and if they aren't helpful, you can always go directly to the mayor.

- Get in touch with the people who are responsible:

Call them or write them about the audit. Tell them about the problems you've found. Tell them what they've got to do to make it better. And ask them to tell you what they will do about the problems and your suggestions, and how soon. (This is where it may help to have other women and other organizations to back you up.)

- PLEASE CONTACT METRAC:

Please send METRAC a copy of reports from safety audits you do and also any letters you send or receive. The more information we have about the places in cities that don't work for women, the better we are able to keep up the pressure for improvements to urban design and policy making. You can write to us at 158 Spadina Road, Toronto, Ontario Canada M5R 2T8; call us at (416) 392-3135 or fax information to (416) 392-3136.

Safety audits are a new idea. They are part of a process of change, so don't be surprised if you get resistance to your suggestions. Here are some ideas you can use to respond:

- "It's not my department"

If the people you are talking to tell you that the issues you're raising are not their concern, ask them to tell you who **IS** responsible. They may be right, or they may be avoiding something. Either way, they will at least be more aware of your concerns.

- Keep a diary of the people you contact

It's a good idea to write down the names, titles, and phone numbers of the people you talk to, the dates of your calls, and what was said. It may be that no one will admit to being responsible, and that you are sent in circles. In these cases, you will be in a good position to pressure for a better response if you can show all the effort that has gone into trying to get basic changes made to improve women's safety.

- Try other people

If writing or talking to politicians gets you nowhere, try their staff. If the staff are the problem, try the politicians directly. If owners want nothing to do with you, call the politicians, or their staff, or the media.

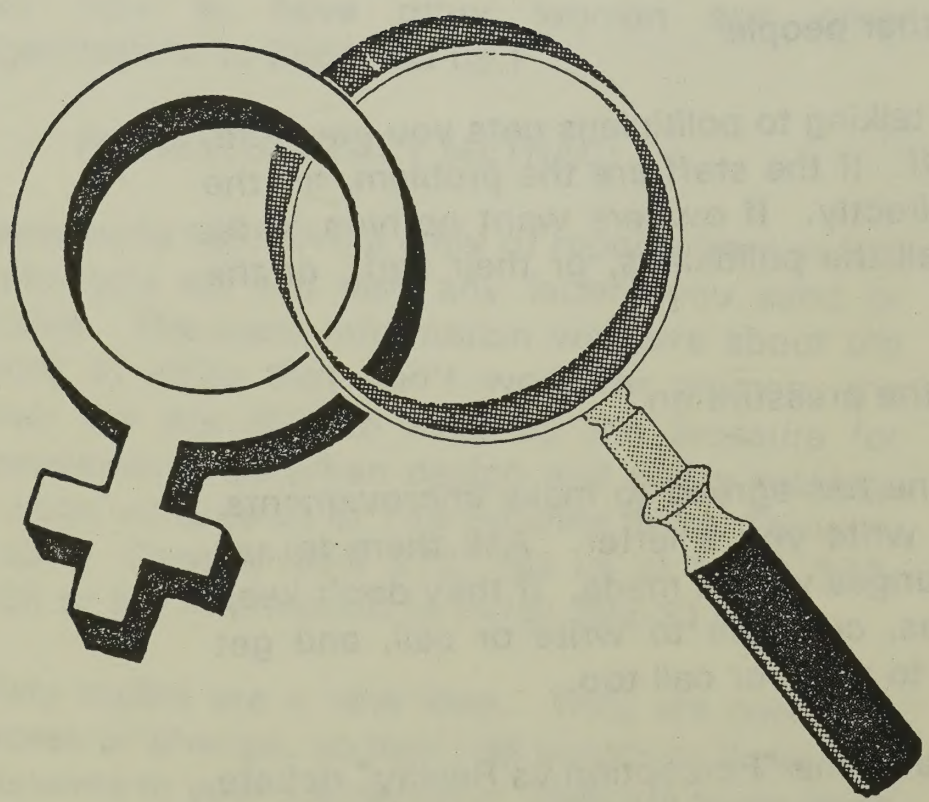
- Keep the pressure on

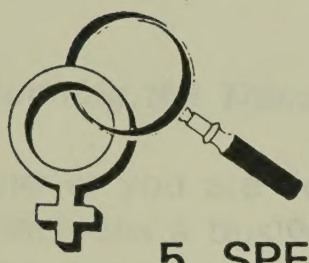
Once someone has agreed to make improvements, get them to write you a letter. Ask them to say when the changes will be made. If they don't keep their promises, continue to write or call, and get other people to write or call too.

- Beware of the "Perception vs Reality" debate

Sometimes the people who are responsible for a space will try to tell you that the place only seems unsafe, but that "in reality" it is safe, that nothing has ever happened there. This response denies the *reality* of women's experiences. If a woman feels uncomfortable enough about a space to go to the trouble of doing an audit, there IS a problem. Tell them that you know there is a problem and don't accept their argument.

Women's safety concerns have not been considered important. It's time to put them at the top of the priority list.





5. SPECIAL AUDITS

▸ *Large audits:*

If you want to do an audit of a city, or another large area, you will need to do a lot of extra planning. We can't tell you everything you'll need to do, but here are some things to think about:

- how many teams do you need?
- do you have maps and any other important information?
- can you arrange for safe transportation to and from the audit areas? what about childcare?
- how will you organize the volunteers, train the team leaders, collect the checklists, write a summary report and recommendations?
- how will you present the findings?

If the place being audited is large or complex, then the audit and notes should focus on one part at a time. For example, when METRAC was auditing Toronto's subway system, 3 to 15 copies of the checklist were filled in for each subway station, depending on its size and complexity. One checklist might be only the station platform, another the tunnel, one for the passenger pick-up area, etc. -- any area where lighting, availability of help, and other factors were considered.

- *Joint Audits*:

If there are a lot of safety problems in your area (or you want to do a large area), and if you have a lot of energy, you could press for a joint audit team before you go out on the audit.

When METRAC audited the subway system, we worked together with the Toronto Transit Commission and the Metro Police. It takes more time and effort at the beginning to get institutions like these to be full partners in the audit. It also takes more time to work out how the audit is to be done. But then, having agreed to participate, they are more likely to take the actions needed to help solve problems.

Here is a list of some of the people you may wish to contact to be partners in a joint audit:

- Sexual Assault Crisis Centres
- Neighbourhood businesses (shops, restaurants, gas stations, 24 hour stores)
- Residents Associations
- Transit Representatives
- Police
- Elected Representatives
- School Representatives

▸ *Auditing the Transit System:*

Whenever you are doing an audit of a street area that includes a bus or streetcar stop, or a subway station, be sure to look carefully at where people wait for a bus, and how they get to and from the stops.

Here are some extra questions for auditing the transit system:

- How good is the lighting inside the shelter or subway station?
- How far away is the nearest public phone? the nearest private phone (commercial or residential)?
- Is there information visible for passengers about what to do in an emergency?

There is a report with recommendations from the major audit of the subway stations which was done by the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC), METRAC and the Metro Toronto Police Force (MTPF) called *Moving Forward: Making Transit Safer for Women* (see the *Further Reading* section). It is interesting and informative and includes material which you may find useful to many different audit situations.

▸ *Auditing policies, practices and services*:

It is important to remember that improving physical spaces is only one piece of a complex puzzle. Women's safety is affected not only by whether there are enough lights, emergency services such as telephones or the number of other people around, but also by factors such as policies, practices and services. And you can "audit" human and policy practices.

For example, at work, school, in the groups you belong to, in your housing complex, etc.:

- Do you trust the people you would have to go to for help if you have been sexually assaulted?
- Would they be sensitive to your needs?
- Do you have the information that you need about sexual assaults that have happened in your neighbourhood or workplace?
- Do you have a say in decisions that affect your safety?

Here are some sample questions about policies and procedures -- they can be adjusted to use in a housing project, a school, a community centre, or a university:

1) Are there policies on sexual harassment?
   ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ don't know

In your opinion, how well do they work?
   ☐ poor ☐ satisfactory ☐ good ☐ very good

Comment: _____
_____
_____

2) Do you know of any attacks or harassment of immigrants or people of colour (racism)?

□ yes □ no □ don't know

What was the response?

Comment: _____

_____

3) Do you know of any incidents of harassment of, inappropriate touching of, or violence against women or children (sexism or sexual assault)?

□ yes □ no □ don't know

What was the response?

Comment: _____

_____

4) Do you know of any attacks or harassment of lesbians or gays (homophobia)?

□ yes □ no □ don't know

What was the response?

Comment: _____

_____

5) Are self-defence courses like the Wen-do model of awareness, avoidance and action offered nearby?

□ yes □ no □ don't know

Is there a fee to take them?

□ yes □ no □ don't know

In your opinion, how well do they work?

□ poor □ satisfactory □ good □ very good

Comment:_____

▸ *Auditing Relationships*:

Sometimes we can't put our finger on why we feel uncomfortable with men we know.

Pay attention to your 'gut' reaction -- there is likely a good reason for it. You may be experiencing, or be at risk of abuse.

It is important to recognize a situation which puts you at risk, so don't ignore your intuition. You might regret it later.

If something seems wrong in your relationship, it might have to do with abuse. You can audit your relationships for danger signs just as you would audit a place. Some of the signs which should warn you of danger, especially with men you are close to, are listed below.

Do any of the following statements apply to him?

- He is very jealous and doesn't want you to talk to other men.
- He criticizes your women friends and wants you to stop seeing them.
- He wants to know where you are and who you are with all the time.
- He tries to control your contacts with family members.
- He often criticizes what you wear.
- He usually criticizes what you do and say.

If they do, then he is trying to control your activities and who you see and talk to. If he succeeds, you will be much more dependent on him.

- He tells people about things you did or said that are embarassing and makes you feel stupid.
- He blames you for things that go wrong for him.
- He makes jokes which put you and other women down.
- He calls you stupid, lazy, fat, ugly, a 'slut', or other things that make you feel bad.

If any of these statements apply to him, he is putting you down and making you feel less confident and in control.

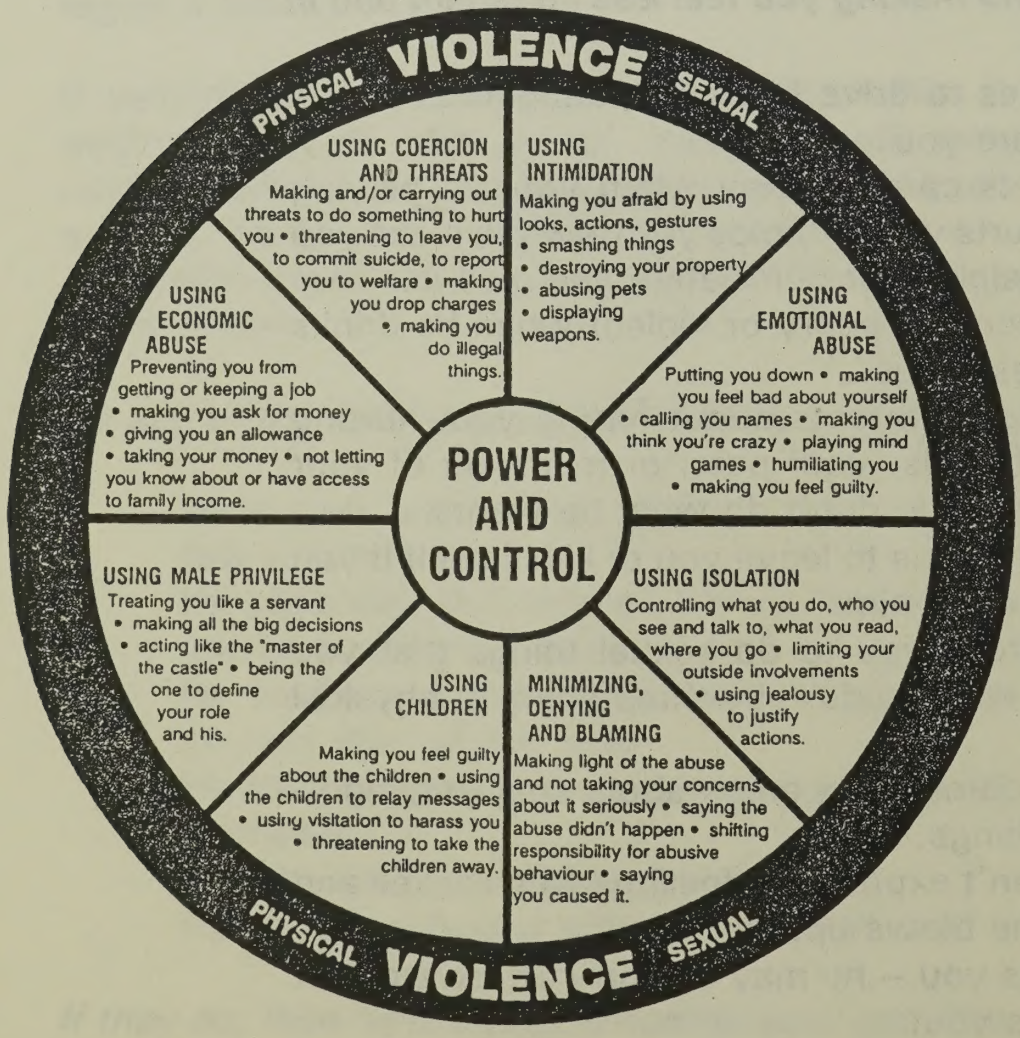
- He likes to drive fast or do dangerous things to scare you.
- He gets carried away when you are playing and hurts you, or holds you down to make you feel helpless or humiliated, and give in.
- He becomes angry or violent when he drinks or uses drugs.
- He makes threats about hitting you, hurting your friends, your pets, or members of your family if you don't do what he wants.
- He threatens to leave you or kill himself if you don't obey him.
- He forces you to do sexual things that you don't want to do -- by threatening or physical force.
- He becomes very angry about small, unimportant things.
- He won't express his feelings when asked and then he blows up.
- He hits you -- he may be sorry afterward, but he hits you.

If he does any of these things, he is threatening you and in some cases using physical violence.

List adapted from a leaflet on Teen Abuse developed by Crossroads Shelter, *Peterborough, Ontario.*

POWER AND CONTROL

Another way to look at abuse in relationships is described in the wheel below.[5] One of the things that is known about abuse in a relationship is that it usually gets worse unless it is stopped as soon as it starts. He might start the abuse by trying to control your actions and who you see. But even if you follow his rules and do what he wants, he will be looking for other ways to use his power such as the examples listed above. When he feels these ways of controlling you are not enough, he may use physical violence if he hasn't already.



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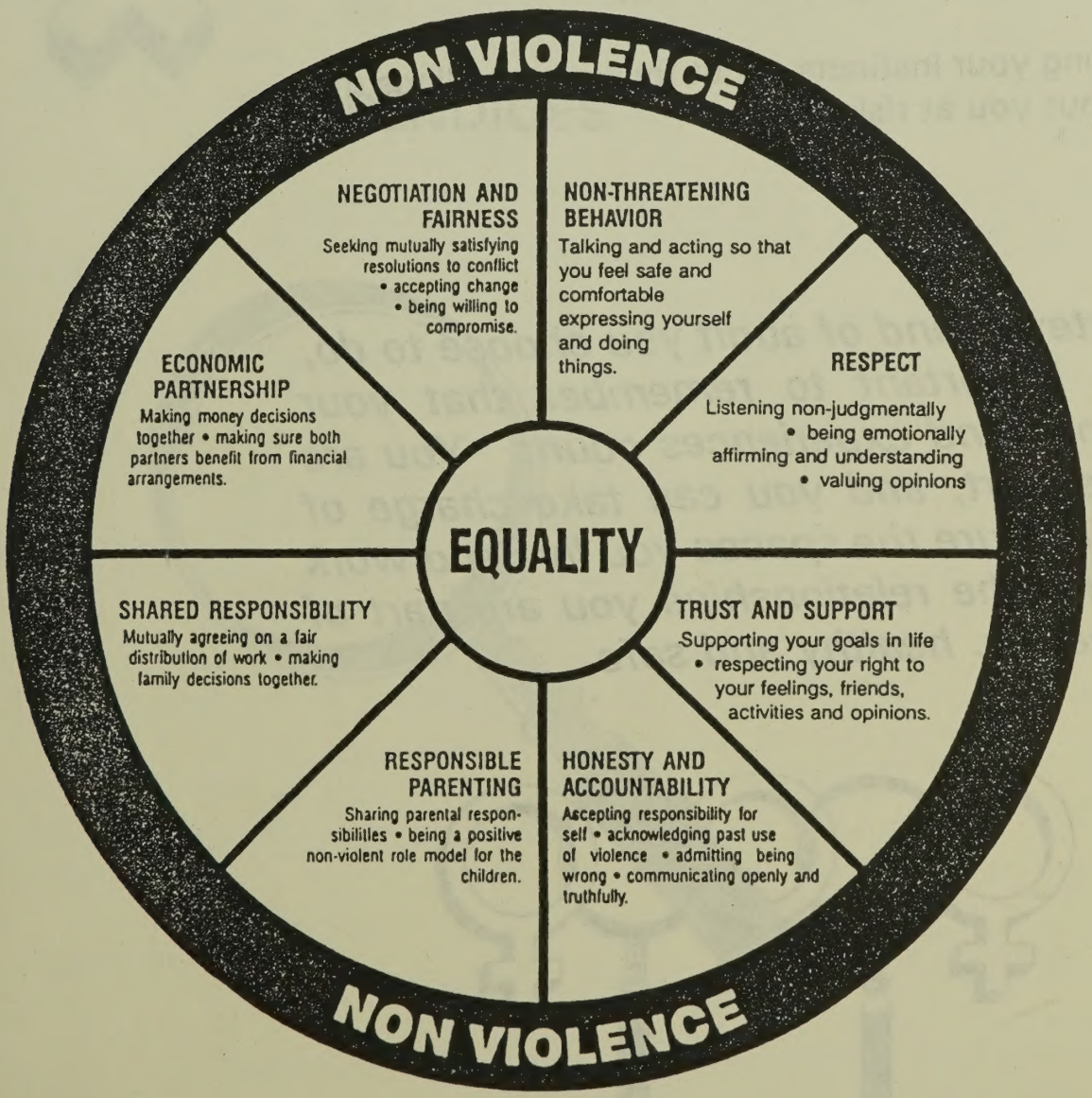
5 Wheel designed by DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTION PROJECT, 206 West Fourth Street, Duluth, Minnesota 55806. Adapted for use by METRAC; used with permission.

EQUALITY

The Equality Wheel describes some of the things that are necessary for a non-violent relationship. You might want to think about you won relationships to see if they reflect a respect for you, trust and support, a shared responsibility, non-threatening behaviour, and other factors which are important for your safety.

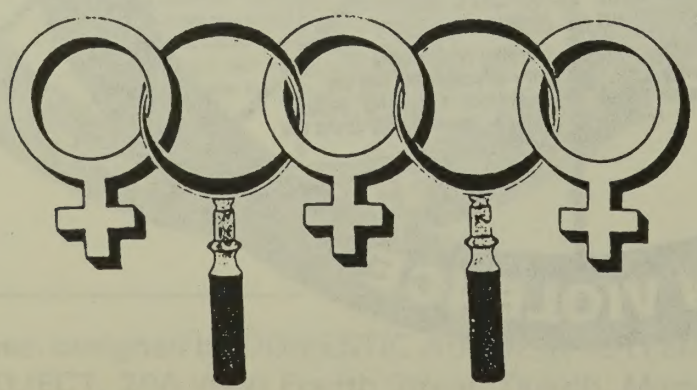


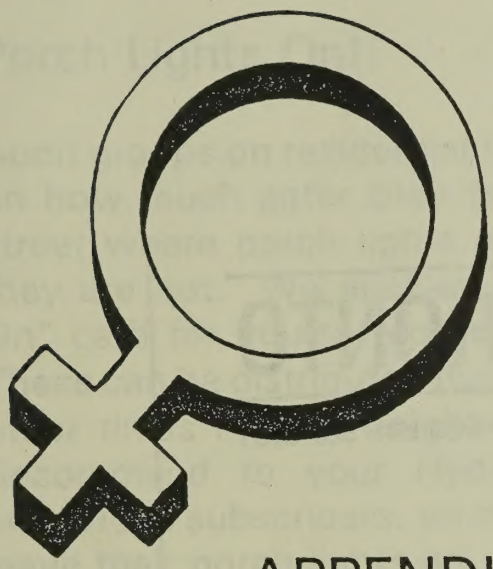
You may know other men who make you feel uncomfortable at times. For instance:

- Is there is a man at work who bothers you?
- Do you always feel uncomfortable dealing with a particular bus driver? a neighbour?
- Do you feel uneasy having to walk past a particular man or group of men on the street?
- Does your doctor, lawyer, teacher, or other person in a position of authority do or say things that you don't like?

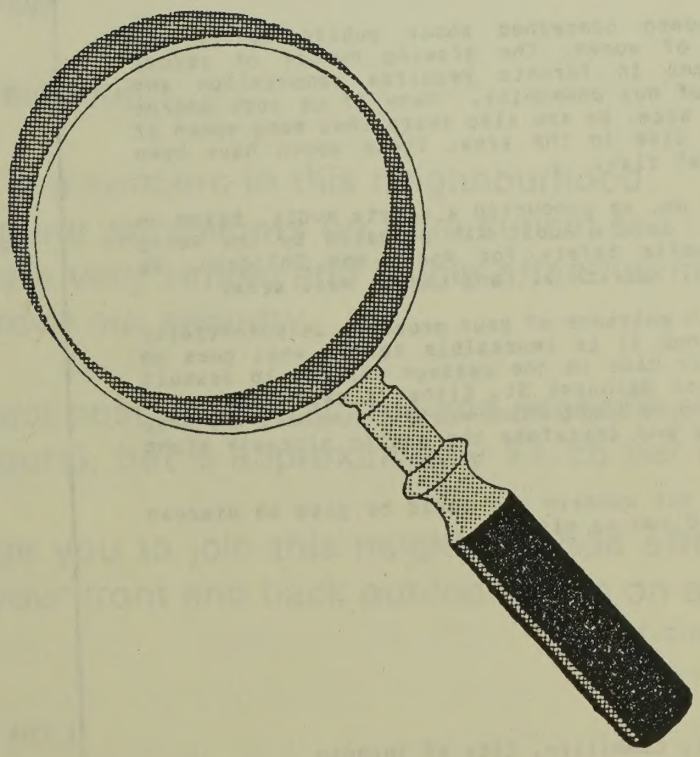
Ignoring your instincts about these gut feelings may also put you at risk.

Whatever kind of audit you choose to do, it is important to remember that your feelings and experiences count. You are the expert, and you can take charge of making sure the spaces you live and work in, and the relationships you are part of are happy, healthy and safe.





APPENDICES



SAMPLE LETTERS

An audit success story --

WOMEN PLAN TORONTO

736 BATHURST ST. TORONTO, ONTARIO M5S 2R4 588-9751

Sept. 15, 1989

Re: SOUTH ENTRANCE OF BATHURST ST.

Dear ,

Sept. 15, 1989, We spoke on the phone about our concern regarding the dark passage leading to the sourth entrance of your property on Bathurst St. We appreciated your openness, understanding and willingness to look further into the matter.

We are a group of women concerned about public safety and especially the safety of women. The growing number of sexual assaults and harassement in Toronto requires cooperation and support at all levels of our community. Many of us work and/or come to meetings in the area. We are also aware that many women of ethnic minority groups live in the area. These women have been shown to be especially at risk.

On Sept. 13, 1989, 9.30 pm, we conducted a safety audit, based on the recently published Safety Audit Kit prepared by the Metro Action Committee on Public Safety for Women and Children. We covered the Bathurst St., Herrick St, and Lennox Ave. area.

The deeply set-back south entrance of your property is potentially dangerous after dark since it is impossible to see what goes on there; someone can easily hide in the passage waiting to assault a victim who passes by on Bathurst St. Either a gate along your Bathurst St. property line or light which would illuminate the area would render the passage and therefore the public sidewalk along Bathurst St. safer.

We trust you appreciate our concern and would be glad to discuss the matter further should you so wish.

Sincerely yours,

Reggie Modlich, M.E.S., M.C.I.P.
Planning Co-ordinator

cc. B. Kane, Metrac,
Councillor M. Silva'
C. Whitzman, Safe City Committee, City of Toronto

The recommended light was installed less than one week after the audit!

Porch Lights On!

Audit groups on residential streets have commented on how much safer they feel along a section of a street where porch lights are on and those where they are not. We enclose a sample "Porch Lights On" card for you to reproduce or make your own. These can be distributed during an audit as well as at other times in your neighbourhood (or anywhere). Recommend to your Hydro Authority that they encourage subscribers, on their monthly invoices, to leave their porch lights on.

Follow-up

Dear Neighbour,

Safety is a concern in this neighbourhood. Leaving our porchlights on from sunset to dawn is a very simple and highly effective measure to improve our security.

The exact cost varies (by area and according to kilowatt hours), but is approximately $1.25 per month.

We urge you to join this neighbourhood effort and leave your front and back outdoor lights on all night long.

Thank you.

Residential streets and private property audits

Doing an audit of the neighbourhood around the METRAC office, we developed the attached form to use as an **immediate** follow-up for private property where you may not know who the owner or manager is. This is to inform the owner/manager that the property is in need of some changes to ensure public safety. This form can be left in the mailbox, given to someone on the property or mailed. You might want to photocopy several copies and use carbon paper so that you have a record of who you have notified, and when.

Follow-up Letter:

We are a group who are doing a Women's Safety Audit of this neighbourhood.

When our audit team was out _____,
(date and time)

We noted at _____, the following:
(address)

[ ] Thank you for providing adequate lighting and other safety features which might discourage this property's use as a sexual assault site.

[ ] Lights burned out or not turned on on your property:

_____

[ ] Insufficient lighting:

_____

[ ] General maintenance makes area seem uncared for.

[ ] There are specific areas we would be concerned about:

_____

_____

_____

_____

We trust that you will share our concern about these matters. We hope that you will undertake to correct any problems identified above.

Thank you.

For further information on Women's Safety Audits for your neighbourhood, workplace, etc., please contact:

METRAC
(Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children)
158 Spadina Rd.
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 2T8

(416) 392-3135.

FURTHER READING:

Ms. magazine Vol.1, No. 2, 1990 - special section on every day violence against women.

I Never Called It Rape - Robin Warshaw, Harper and Row, 1988.

The City for Women: No Safe Place - Linda McLeod, Sec. State Canada, Sept. 1989.

*STUDIES AND REPORTS**

Moving Forward: Making Transit Safer for Women (A joint study by METRAC, the TTC and Metro Police, 1989)

Women in Safe Environments Report (W.I.S.E. Report) A joint study by METRAC, Women Plan Toronto, and York University, 1987)

The Safe City Report, Toronto City Council, 1988

Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, Solicitor General of Canada, 1985

Planning for Sexual Assault Prevention: Women's Safety in High Park (A study by METRAC, 1989)

Developing a Safe Urban Environment for Women - a Discussion Paper (METRAC, 1991)

Women and Environments (Fall 1989/ Winter 1990) - special issue on Urban Safety

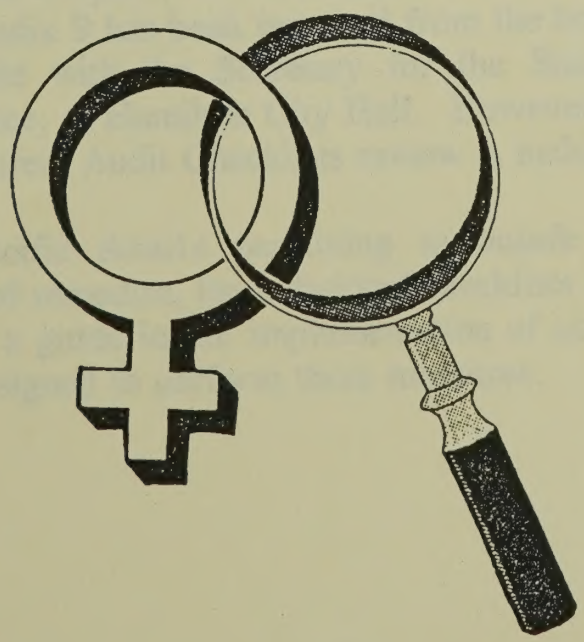
* Copies available from METRAC. All publications are under $10.00. We will send you a pay-as-you-can invoice with your order.

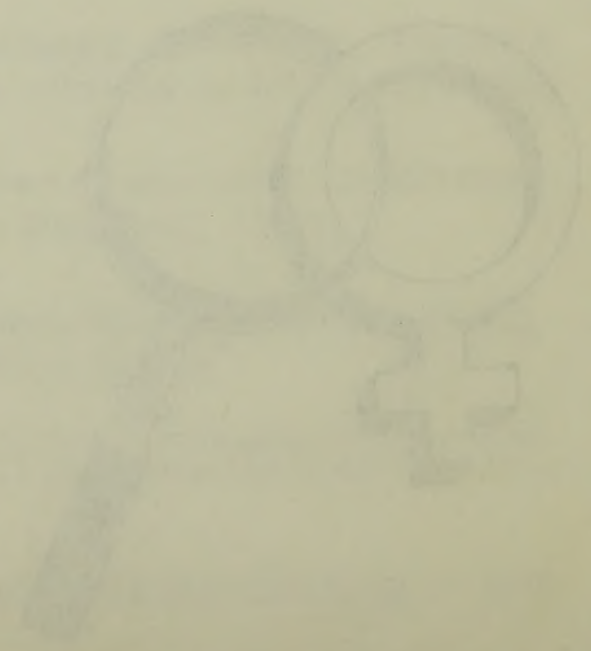
By letting us know the results of your audits and other personal safety initiatives, we can assist other communities with similar challenges.

Please send any in-progress or completed documentation or reports to:

METRAC
158 Spadina Road
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 2T8

(416) 392-3135 FAX: (416) 392-3136





APPENDIX 9

COMPLETED
SAFETY AUDIT CHECKLISTS
WORKSHEET SAMPLE GENERAL SUMMARY
HIGH PRIORITY DEFICIENCIES

Note:

In consideration of the fact that the completed checklists contain the names and telephone numbers of audit team volunteers, this portion of Appendix 9 has been removed from the body of this report and is on file with the Secretary for the Status of Women Sub-Committee, at Hamilton City Hall. However, a general summary of the Safety Audit Checklists review is included.

For specific details pertaining to unsafe area problems and suggested remedies, the individual checklists must be reviewed and used as a guide in the implementation of corrective measures by those assigned to perform these measures.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Exterior of Jackson Square--York St. and Bay St.

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Signage**

   Signage was a particular concern in regards to wheelchair access (ie. to building esp. Copps).

2. **Sightlines**

   There is no lighting in the long alleyway between Champions and Copps; doorways and curve in York street blocks view; Copps pillars block view; alleyway between Eatons and the Market has small lights but they are not very strong.

3. **Isolation-Ear Distance**

   Because of this high traffic area, noises seeking help would be hard to hear. More security is needed here.

4. **Possible Entrapment Sites**

   There exist many nooks, cubby holes, parking ramps, doorways and pillars people can hide.

5. **Escape Routes**

   It would be very easy for an offender to disappear.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Main- King, MacNab St.

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   Burnt out light bulbs or dim lighting: alley between studio and Hamilton Place; Front of Hamilton Place; on top of Summers Lane, near water. Trees obscure lights in front of Hamilton Place. Outside lighting of Hamilton Place and Convention Centre needs to improve more and trim (existing) trees; replace burnt out bulbs.

2. **Signage**

   Signage is considered poor (eg. parking ramp, no sign saying side walk ends at Convention Centre, no warnings, no signs for emergency assistance and wheelchair access).

3. **Sightlines**

   Bus stops have walls that impair view; railings around underground parking ramps on MacNab St. impair view; there are many places someone could be hiding, especially at certain times of the day when this area is more isolated. Area needs patrolling.

4. **Possible Entrapment Sites**

   The doorway to MacNab at Hamilton Place, bus stop walls, tall seats, bushes at the front of Hamilton Place, doorways, and underground parking areas from MacNab to King and MacNab to Main.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: MacNab St., Main to Hunter EAST SIDE

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   Lighting is poor; it is dark and deserted. Need more lighting corner of Hunter and MacNab, along both sides of the street, especially parking lot and Hunter at MacNab.

2. **Signage**

   Signage is very poor. There is little sense of what is around that area, with the exception of the YWCA. Also need signs for emergency help, handicap and exits for doors.

3. **Sightlines**

   There exist bushes, sharp corners, walls, pillars which restrict view and allows for hiding.

4. **Movement Predictors**

   This is a very easy area to predict movement. Disabled persons and women are frequently using the area because of the YWCA, making it easy for potential offenders. Foot patrol by police at night would help.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Hunter, MacNab to Bay, Tunnel under tracks

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   Lighting is poor. There is no lighting by the tracks, at the top of the MacNab tunnel on Hunter St. side, and insufficient lighting by the school and the corner of park and Hunter.

2. **Signage**

   There is no signs by tracks indicating where one is and where the tunnel leads to. Needs a "no trespassing" sign.

3. **Sightlines**

   There exists some trees, wall along Hunter to Park (both sides) and the school area which makes it difficult to see what's up ahead, and makes it deceiving. The wall on right top side by MacNab church is high enough for someone to kneel and jump out (or hide in the bushes or the doorway of the church).

4. **Possible Entrapment Sites**

   These exist: back of city hall garage, along the walls of the tunnel, school yard bushes, dark street (Park and Hunter by end of TH and B tunnel area)

5. **Maintenance**

   There is very little maintenance of this area: between train track walls and behind the wall of TH and B tunnel there is lots of dumped garbage; some written "art work" in MacNab tunnel and slogans in some tunnels. It took about 6 months to 1 year for city workers to fix the step in MacNab walkway tunnel, but 3 days to fix the burnt out light bulb. The railing in the walkway needs securing. The train wall (on outside) needs repair and step to the tunnel walkway repairing.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Bay to MacNab on Main street

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   Lighting is very poor: trees need cutting back from lights; lights need to be brighter; and many lights are out.

2. **Isolation–Ear Distance**

   This is an isolated area to receive any help in case of an emergency. Also, the traffic muffles any calls for help.

3. **Possible Entrapment Sites**

   It would be easy for someone to follow you and hide behind trees, walls, pillars, with no one seeing, hearing or witnessing this.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: (Main to King) Bay St. and King St. (Bay to MacNab)

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   Lighting is very poor: parking lot King at Bay; art gallery not lit very well.

2. **Signage**

   There exists a lack of signage regarding where to reach an emergency phone, which buildings are wheelchair accessible, where doors lead/exit to.

3. **Sightlines**

   The back of the Board of Education building shrubs needs cutting to see over them and trees need trimming from the railings. Bushes and trees block any existing light. Trees in parking lot and around Board of Education block clear view. Parking lot by Bay and King should not be closed in by so many trees and bushes.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Both sides Main St. (John to James)

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   Better lighting is needed in parking lots and around the area in front of the court house, where there are trees.

2. **Signage**

   Signs indicating emergency phone access, where door exit/enter to and wheelchair accessibility are lacking. Also the sidewalk ramps are not wheelchair accessible.

3. **Sightlines**

   There are cement pillars in front of parking lots; bushes in front of court house, alleyways at the back of the old central post office.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: James (Main and Hunter) both sides

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   Lighting is poor especially around St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. Corners are dark and very hard to see signs. Also trees/bushes block lighting currently there.

2. **Signage**

   There lacks signage indicating where doors exit to, emergency help or booth and wheelchair accessibility.

3. **Sightlines**

   From James to Main, it is hard to see clearly to James and Hunter especially the underpass. The bushes beside the YMCA and the Canadian Mental Health Building, Church, alleyway near parking lot by credit union, beside church and school block view and allow for hidden areas.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Both sides Hughson St. (Main to Hunter)

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   Poor lighting, especially on the east side.

2. **Signage**

   There lacks signage indicating where doors exit to, emergency help or booth (there is only one telephone booth on Hughson and Main, 2 blocks away) and wheelchair accessibility. Also there is a lack of signs identifying buildings and lots (often it is the back of these buildings seen from this location), and there is a need for no loitering/soliciting/trespassing signs.

3. **Sightlines**

   Cement barriers up alleyways behind parking lot at Main and Hughson are too high and should be made of wood. There are alleys with sharp corners, garbage dumpsters, parking sheds behind the corners of buildings set right next to the sidewalk.

4. **Isolation--Ear distance**

   It is a very isolated area since it is not residential.

5. **Escape Routes**

   There are many very easy escape routes, as well as a variety of methods of escape (ie. foot, car, bus), that may be used.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Hunter Street, Catherine to John, underpass

Highlights of factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   Poor lighting: along Hunter and in underpass. Parking lots at Hunter and Catherine are very dim.

2. **Signage**

   There are no underpass signs; where to get help in an emergency (ie. Hospital is up ahead); wheelchair accessibility to buildings in areas.

3. **Sightlines**

   The underpass blocks the view of what is ahead on Catherine and the slight curve in the road on Hunter Street obscures the view.

4. **Isolation--Ear Distance**

   This area tends to be isolated or less frequented than most and could be potentially threatening or dangerous--sounds for help could be muffled by trains or traffic.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Hunter, John to James, TH & B, Mental Health, YMCA parking lot

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   Lighting could be improved (ie. double lights) along Hunter, doorways of buildings, and alleyways. It is also very dark by C.M.H.A. building and the underpasses.

2. **Signage**

   There should exist a sign on underpass indicating which way to James Street and which to Hunter street--not just arrows. Also signs regarding emergency help, exits for doorways, if buildings are wheelchair accessible, and "no trespassing" on TH & B property are needed.

3. **Sightlines**

   The bend in the road blocks view of Hunter from John to James. Steps under James street underpass block clear view ahead, TH & B building block view and could be entrapment areas, and wall along TH & B tracks blocks view. Need trimming of bushes in front of C.M.H.A.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: James to MacNab; Hunter & James St. underpass

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Signage**

   Signage is poor regarding emergency assistance, wheelchair accessibility, where door leads to, regarding location of nearest emergency phone. Also need no trespassing signs along Hunter St. S. (the bushed area TH & B property) from James to MacNab along the fence.

2. **Lighting**

   Better outside lighting on YWCA and in alleyways between buildings.

3. **Sightlines**

   Cars on the south side of Hunter can obstruct the view of that area, as well as bushes by the YWCA, by the train track, alleyways, and James St. tunnel view which is blocked by stairs and pillars.

4. **Maintenance**

   Clean up is need in the bushes behind fence of train tracks. Underpass needs to be cleaned on a regular basis.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Gage Park

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Signage**

   There are no signs in the park that let you know where you are in reference to exits. Also, if one does not know their way around the park it would be difficult to ascertain where the exits are.

2. **Movement Predictors**

   It would be very easy to predict a women's movements.

3. **Escape Routes**

   Escape routes are numerous for a predator.

4. **Factors that make the place more human**

   There is disgusting graffiti on the walls of the washrooms aimed at women.

5. **Isolation--Ear Distance**

   Emergency phones are needed, and these phones need numbers which correspond to areas in the park.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: W peony garden in Reservoir park

Highlighted Factors of Concern:

1. **Signage**

   There are no signs.

2. **Sightlines**

   There exists places someone could be hiding and which obscure view ie. behind trees and bushes. (these are also entrapment areas)

3. **Factors that Make the Place more Human**

   Broken glass is often found after weekends especially hot weekends and PE days.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Entrance to West Side of Soccer field (Reservoir Park)

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   No lighting exists except at first set of lights for stairs. It is darker at the top of the stairs.

2. **Signage**

   There are no signs for the park. Needs a sign saying "wilderness area".

3. **Sightlines**

   Sightlines curve, and there are places one could be hiding.

4. **Maintenance**

   Needs work at certain sections ie. the section near the creek runoff (west side of path); tree trimmed over park bench. Litter is also found.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Walkway--Concession Street to downtown

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   There is a need for improved lighting at the stairway.

2. **Signage**

   There are no signs ie. where to get emergency assistance, regarding wheelchair accessibility, and where stairs and path lead to.

3. **Sightlines**

   Could be dragged into underbrush. The tree overhangs and restricts view and allows for hiding, as well as the base of the escarpment.

4. **Isolation--Ear Distance**

   Screams could not be heard due to the noise of the traffic. There is no pull off area for motorist to assist a victim.

5. **Movement Predictors**

   It is very easy to predict movement.

6. **Escape Routes**

   Areas of escape (ie. Bruce trail, Jolly Cut, Concession St.) for offenders are not accessible for police, unless they are on foot.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Concession Street and rear alleys to south, East 21st to East 24th

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   Lighting is very poor: 90% of lights are out.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Aldershot train station

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Sightlines**

   There exists places where people could hide.

2. **Isolation--Ear Distance**

   There is no security.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Forest Ave. to Ferguson St. to Young St. to Wellington St. to Stinson Sts. to Community Centre

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Isolation - Eye Distance**

   The area on Young St. between Wellington St. and Ferguson St. especially under the tracks is very isolated.

2. **Lighting**

   The lighting is very poor under the tracks on Young St. Also, there are many alcoves and alleyways unlit in the area under the tunnel on Young St.

3. **Sightlines**

   The bushes near and around the train tracks make it difficult to see if some is hiding. Trimming this shrubbery would make it easier to see ahead.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Forest Ave. to Ferguson St. to tunnel and park to Walnut St. to Jackson St. to John St.

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   The tunnel connecting the park to Ferguson St. is unlit in the daytime. This factor makes the tunnel dim and hard to see. In general, the park has poor lighting.

2. **Sightlines**

   The park is surrounded by heavy bushes which are of particular concern to women who wish to use the park. The bushes around the park and on the train tracks are dangerous because they provide a place for an attacker to hide. They require regular trimming.

3. **Overall Design**

   There needs to be a ramp installed on the southwest corner of Catherine and Jackson Sts. to provide safer wheelchair mobility.

4. **Isolation**

   The area on either side of the park is isolated. Calls for help would not be heard by nearby residents.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: First Place (Underground Parking Garage)

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Signage**

   Signs are not easy to notice because the lettering is small and is painted in dull colours. This makes the signs difficult to read.

2. **Sightlines**

   This parking lot has numerous places where someone can be hiding (stairwells, behind pillars, under stairs and around corners). The installation of security cameras and doors which have windows would make the parking garage much safer. Emergency telephones should be installed also to improve security in the garage.

3. **Movement Predictors**

   Someone parked in the lower level must walk down an isolated stairway to get to their vehicle because the elevator does not service the lower level parking garage.

4. **Lighting**

   Lights should be installed in alcoves and dark corners of the garage.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: First Place (Parking Garage

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   The lighting in the garage is poor. The lighting in open areas and in the driving lanes generally is good, but not in some alcove parking spots. In some areas one cannot see into the back seat of the parked car to check for a person hiding. There needs to be lighting installed in corner parking alcoves.

2. **Signage**

   Signs are not readily noticeable because the lettering is small and painted in dull colours. Signs with the following information should be added: hours of supervising attendant, phone number where on can obtain emergency assistance, signs indicating the location of exists and stairways.

3. **Sightlines**

   According to the checklist there are many hiding places in this garage (between doors, under the stairs, around corners). The installation of security cameras and/or mirrors in stairwells and around corners would greatly improve safety.

4. **Movement Predictors**

   The fact that someone who is parked on the lower level must walk down an isolated and poorly labelled stairwell to reach their car is an indication of how easily it would be to track a woman's movements to the garage. The elevator for staff and visitors goes only to the first floor.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Barton St. E. (Wellington St. to Victoria Ave.)

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   There are many dark alleys between Wellington and Victoria Sts. that go north and south to Cannon St. There needs to be lighting installed in these areas, perhaps at each end of the alley.

2. **Sightlines**

   There are many places someone could be hiding around St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Smith Ave. and Barton St. It is recommended that a motion sensor be installed to light the side area. The former West Ave. School at West Ave. and Barton St. also needs sensor lights. The parking lot is very dark.

3. **Possible Entrapment Sites**

   The small laneways between businesses should be gated. The doorways are unlocked and empty. It would be easy to drag someone inside to assault them.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Wentworth St. N. (between Barton and Cannon Sts.)

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   There is a definite need to install more lighting on the exterior of the Pinky Lewis Recreation Complex.

2. **Sightlines**

   The bushes around the Pinky Lewis Complex need to be thinned and cut down to less than 3 feet in height.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Stinson Neighbourhood

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   Bishop's Park at East Ave. and Hunter St. has no lighting. The checklist respondents felt this situation was potentially dangerous. There is also a need for lighting in alleyways. The alleyways are pitch black and dangerous. One could not see 3 house lengths ahead.

2. **Sightlines**

   The sidewalks generally were well illuminated, except some streetlights were obscured by trees. There is also a need for weed control in the alleyways.

3. **Escape Routes**

   It is very easy to elude police on the train tracks through holes in the fencing. There is a need to repair flimsy fencing on the CP train tracks behind Alanson.

4. **Nearby Land Use**

   The parking lot behind the Professional Arts Building (Main St. E. and Ontario St.) is a site for prostitution. The Checklist respondents felt that there was a need to install an enclosure under the Victoria Ave. overpass just west of Victoria Ave.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Wentworth Steps

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Signage**

   Signage is recommended at the mouth of the Bruce Trail path just easy of the Wentworth Steps.

2. **Movement Predictors**

   Glue sniffers have been sighted along the path and on the steps. Women have reported men exposing themselves in this area.

3. **Isolation - Ear Distance**

   The Wentworth Steps are reported as very dangerous for women and children because they are very isolated. The emergency phones are located on the mountain access and impossible to reach in a crisis. At 5 pm. it is very quiet and there are very few people to call on for help.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Forest Ave. to Ferguson St. to Young St. to John St.

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. Sightlines

The checklist respondents reported that someone could be hiding behind the dumpster located at Young St. west of Walnut St. It was recommended that the dumpster be relocated. Moreover, the bushes located on the south side of Young and Catherine Sts. required trimming to improve one's unobstructed view.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Jackson Street

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   Lighting is obscured by trees and bushes. These are in need of immediate trimming.

2. **Signage**

   This factor could be improved by placing signs with the names of buildings and churches, signs which indicate where to obtain help and signs which indicate wheelchair access.

3. **Sightlines**

   Sightlines could be improved near the doors of St. James Church and in the alley between the church and Bell Canada by the installation of security mirrors and/or cameras, improved lighting and the trimming of overgrown shrubs.

4. **Isolation - Ear Distance**

   Because it is a far distance to the nearest emergency service it was recommended that car and/or foot patrol be increased in this area.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: John Street (both sides Main to Hunter Sts.)

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   There is a need for increased lighting between Hunter and Jackson Sts. Also, better lighting needs to be installed outside of buildings and in alleys and recessed doorways.

2. **Sightlines**

   Someone could be hiding in doorways and alleys and behind the wall of the Courthouse. It is recommended that more lights be installed and at higher levels on buildings as well as along the railing at the Courthouse.

3. **Signage**

   According to the checklist the installation of signs (phone, wheelchair accessibility) would increase safety.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Jackson St. (both sides, John to James Sts.)

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   There was a stated need to install better lighting in parking lots and outside of buildings in this area.

2. **Signage**

   It was recommended that the YMCA should have identification signs at the back and sides of the building. Moreover, they could add emergency wheelchair access signs and exit/entrance signs for doors and in the parking lots.

3. **Sightlines**

   In this area, after dark it was not clear to see what was up ahead. Someone could easily be hiding, for example, behind the cement wall separating the sideways from the YMCA stairs.

4. **Isolation - Ear Distance**

   The Jackson St. area needs foot or bike patrol by police on a regular basis to limit loitering and street solicitation.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Charlton St. E. and John St. North

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   The street lights are extinguished on the entire one side of Charlton Ave. E. and John St. N.

2. **Signage**

   All buildings should have names and signs with lights on the signs.

3. **Sightlines**

   The checklist respondents reported that several general places that some could be hiding (behind trees, in park and in the parking lot). The recommendations were improved lighting, security mirrors, trimmed bushes and moving obstructing vehicles).

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Forest St. to Ferguson St. Young St. to Walnut St. to King St. E.

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   According to the checklist the lighting was very poor in the area. One improvement would be to put lighting on all building signs. Installing a spotlight on Walnut Street (near tunnel) would be an improvement to a woman's ability to see clearly at a distance.

2. **Sightlines**

   Someone could be hiding behind trees, bushes, in the park, in the parking lot, in alleys and behind the electrical box unit. Installing a fence above the tunnel was also suggested.

3. **Movement Predictors**

   It would be less easy for someone to detect a woman's movements and less likely to provide hiding places if there was installation of more lighting, regular bush trimming, wire fences and security patrols.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Whitehern

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   According to the checklist the lack of lighting was a significant concern around Whitehern. Approximately 3/4 of the property's exterior lights were not lit (either burned out or not turned pm)/ Additional lighting needs to be installed on the grounds, around the perimeter of the property. Existing lighting is reduced by overgrown trees and bushes.

2. **Signage**

   The respondents' impression of signage overall was very poor. The following specific recommendations were made: hours of operation sign should be increased in size and not hidden by trees, an exit/entrance sign should be posted on the gate, and no trespassing signs should be posted on all sides.

3. **Sightlines**

   Untrimmed bushes obscure places where someone could be hiding.

4. **Isolation - Eye Distance**

   More security (ie. security guard) should be provided.

5. **Possible Entrapment Sites**

   The gates should be closed at night as the gazebo, stairways and porches are places where someone could be dragged to.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Football Hall of Fame, Back and Front of Unified Family Court, Bus areas and Walkways

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   Approximately 50 percent of lights were not lit in this area. There is no lighting in the stairwells leading to the Hamilton Press Club and the Municipal Employees' Credit Union. Due to poor lighting, one is not able to identify a face between the Court House and the Hall of Fame.

2. **Sightlines**

   Clear sightlines are obstructed by bushes, the wall behind the Family Court Building and alcoves by the Hall of Fame. Suggestions made to improve sightlines are as follows: improve lighting in alcoves and walkways. Trim trees in entire area on a regular basis.

3. **Movement Predictors**

   This was noted as a "very ambushable area" especially if someone was unfamiliar with the location because of numerous corners, alcoves and bushes where someone could hid and track a woman's movements.

4. **Factors That Make the Place More Human**

   Lighting could be improved and wheelchair ramps added for safety and accessibility to buildings.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: City Hall and Parking Lot

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. **Lighting**

   According to the checklist between 25 and 50 per cent of the lights were unlit. Moreover, there exists dim lighting under pillars, in treed areas and by the picnic tables. Lighting is obscured by trees and bushes especially in parking lot, at the right side of City Hall toward the bank machine and the Hall of Fame.

2. **Sightlines**

   Checklist respondents reported that they could not clearly see what was ahead in certain areas because of the unlevel landscape and overgrown bushes. Also, someone could be hiding behind pillars, between cars in the parking lot, in the garage or on top of the parking lot and in behind bushes. They suggested the following improvements to make it easier to see: brighter lights, additional lighting in certain areas at the back of City Hall and in stairwells.

3. **Isolation - Eye Distance**

   It is very unpredictable to ascertain whether or not people will be around. This area needs patrolling in the early evening and into the night.

SPECIFIC LOCATION: Main to Hunter, Bay to MacNab St. (at the front and side of City Hall)

Highlighted factors of concern:

1. Lighting

Existing lighting does not illuminate well the pedestrian walkways or the sidewalks in the front of City hall or close to the side of the building because of the overgrown trees. The parking lot beside Whitehern requires brighter existing lights, and additional lighting to improve safety and security.

2. Signage

The checklist noted inadequate signage around this area. It was suggested that signs with the following information be erected: hours of operation, where to access emergency assistance and locations which are wheelchair accessible, exit signs over the side door on the outside along bay Street.

3. Sightlines

According to the checklist respondents, it was difficult to see what was up ahead because the lamp posts were too low, trees required trimming and the pillars blocked one's view. Moreover, the following spaces afforded hiding places: bushes, landscape walls, pillars, trees and around corners of buildings.

SAFETY AUDIT CHECKLISTS

WORKSHEET SAMPLE

GENERAL SUMMARY

Downtown (24 Checklists)

Outdoors: 24
Indoors: 0

Time:		
	8:45 - 9:00 p.m.	7:50 - 8:45 x 4
	7:55 - 8:10 p.m.	7:50 - 9:45
	9:15 - 9:55 p.m.	8:15 - 8-45
	8:10 - 8:45 p.m.	8:00 - 8:15
	9:00 p.m.	7:50 - 9:30
	9:45 p.m.	7:50 - 9:45
	7:50 - 8:40 p.m.	8:45 - 9:00
	8:40 - 9:10 p.m.	9:00 - 9:15
	8:40 - 9:20 p.m.	8:15 - 8:30
	9:20 - 9:45 p.m.	8:00 - 8:15
	7:52 - 8:00 p.m.	

Central (7 Checklists)

Outdoors: 5
Indoors: 2

Time: 10:00 - 11:30 a.m.
10:00 - 11:30 a.m.
9:10 p.m.
9:20 p.m.
5:00 - 6:30 p.m.
9:30 p.m. - 12:00 a.m.
11:10 a.m.

Downtown/Central (2 Checklists)

Outdoors: 2

Time: 12:00 p.m.
11:45 a.m.

Gage Park (1 Summary Letter)

Outdoors: 1

Time: Daytime

West (2 Checklists)

Outdoors: 2

Time: 9:00 - 10:00 p.m.
3:20 p.m.

Mountain (1 Checklist)

Outdoors: 1

Time: 7:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Downtown/Mountain (1 Checklist)

Outdoors: 1

Time: 9:15 p.m.

Reason for Auditing the Area

Downtown

* people live and work in the area
* for better improvement to make the streets safer for women and children
* finding better ways to make the streets safer for women and children

Central

* concern for safety of staff working late evenings
* concern for safety of the women working late evening - until 8:00 p.m.
* we live near this area
* we use the Pinky Lewis Complex
* above areas called to my attention by women in our two associations (Stinson Community Association)

Downtown/Central

* safety

Gage Park

* check safety

Mountain

* multiple break-ins and vandalism

Downtown/Mountain

* live in the area; walking access from mountain to city core; neighbourhood reputation as an unsafe spot

Question 1: General Impressions

Gut Reactions:

Downtown

* heavy traffic, creepy, indefinable
* get us out of here now!
* pretty safe
* dark and gloomy
* never go out alone; too many shadows; hiding places
* scared to walk alone; too many places to hide
* potentially dangerous
* choose not to walk along MacNab Street or around Family Court
* open but not totally secure
* comfortable, unshielded, uneven but maneuverable
* very gloomy
* unsafe at night; unsafe; creepy; risky
* walk on the south side
* no people to seek help from at night
* deceptive

Central

* potentially dangerous; dim; lots of obstructions; wall posts
* I don't like being down there; I feel uneasy
* although well lit, too many vacant stores and boarded up buildings created a feeling of unease
* uneasy
* pretty safe (in the daylight)

Downtown/Central

* not safe at night
* very poor lighting

Gage Park

* park beautiful but not safe for a woman alone, even in the daylight

West

* nervous/where are you going

Mountain

* needs protected lights but may not make a difference in some sections

Downtown/Mountain

* dangerous area
* could be dragged into underbrush - no escape route

What 5 words best describe the place?

Downtown

* deceptive; muffled; dim; uncertain; unsuspecting
* spooky; dingy; risky; unsafe; remote
* joined buildings; good; open concept; busy with buses; "open" alley (positive)
* isolated; lonely; dim; iffy; remote
* dark; dangerous dim; scary
* scary; dark; secluded; dangerous
* unsafe; concealing; hidden; deceptive; muffled
* hazardous; gloomy; entrapped; ambushable; secluded
* dim; maneuverable; open/spacious; quiet/silent; misleading
* unshielded; secure; shady/dimmed; covered; open/spaced
* out of the obvious; seems safe but isn't; evasive; uncertain
* ghost town, deceiving; tricky

Central

* isolated; dim
* isolated; large; empty; creepy
* abandoned; deserted; vacant; few pedestrians
* dark
* bumpy; safe; clear; busy; clean

Downtown/Central

* deserted; gungy; dim/dark; confusing; creepy
* littered; dirty; run down; dark; graffiti; terrible

Gage Park

* well kept - beautiful; unsafe; cared for

West

* dark; secluded; overgrown; isolated
* scary; frightening

Mountain

* messy; unkept

Downtown/Mountain

* isolated; hidden; beautiful to walk under safer conditions; panoramic; noisy from motor vehicles on Jolley Cut; lovely natural area that needs attention to safety

Question 2: Impression of Lighting

	Downtown	Central	Downtown/ Central	West	Mountain	Downtown/ Mountain
very poor	5	0	1		1	
poor	13		1			
satisfactory	2	1		2		
good	3	2				
very good	2					
too dark	6	2			1	
too bright	0					

Is lighting even?

	Yes	No
Downtown	2	22
Central	2	2
Downtown/Central	2	
West		1

- no lighting except at stairs leading to park

Mountain		1
Mountain/Downtown	1	

How many Lights are out?

Downtown

* 0 x 6 answers
* 25% of total x 1 answer
* don't know x 6
* 2 - 3 x 1 answer
* a few x 1 answer
* most x 1 answer
* no answer given
* approx. 5 or 50%
* 10 - 15 (or 60)
* some

Central

* 0 x 3 answers
* 1 x 1 answer
* 3 blanks

Downtown/Central

* n/a x 2

What portion of lights are out?

Downtown

* 13 don't know
* 1 - 25%
* 1 - 25% - 50%
* 1 - 50%
* 1 - 75%
* 1 - no answer given
* 50% x 2
* 60%

Central

* mostly 0 and 0% answers; 1 answer 1/25

Downtown/Central

* n/a

Mountain

* 90%

Downtown/Mountain

* - one: an entire light and pole is missing at the base of the steps

Are you able to identify a face 25 meters away?

	Yes	No	N/A
Downtown	10	17	

* at times more than one answer given: "depends on where you are"; - yes and no answers

Central	3	1
Downtown/Central		2
Mountain		1
Downtown/Mountain		1

Do you know where/whom to call if lights are out, broken, not turned on, etc.

	Yes	No	N/A	
Downtown	13	11		blank answers
Central	2	2		
Downtown/Central		1		
Mountain		1		
Downtown/Mountain	1			

Outdoors: Is the lighting obscured by trees or bushes?

	Yes	No	
Downtown	18	8	
* Comments: "a definite problem"			
Central	1	1	
Downtown/Central	2		
Mountain			some
Downtown/Mountain	1		

How well does the lighting illuminate pedestrian walkways and sidewalks?

** more than one answer given

	Downtown	Central	Downtown/ Central	Mountain	Downtown/ Mountain	West End	East End
very good	4		1	1			
poor	10		1				
satisfactory	10	3		1			
well	3	1					
very well	2				1		

Other

* Aldershot location

How clearly does the lighting illuminate directional signs on maps?

Downtown

* 3 - very poorly
* 10 - poorly
* 11 - satisfactory

Central

* 3 - poorly
* 1 - well

Downtown/Central

* 2 - "no directional signs or maps

Downtown/Mountain

* "no signs or maps"

Comments on Question 2

Downtown

* depends on where you are
* lights are obscured by trees or bushes - "a definite problem"
* sort of eerie/foggy feeling (of lighting)
* more lights is what is needed
* visibility is not clear
* more lighting is needed around walls, at sides and back
* bad lighting inside grounds
* dim around perimeter, except for street lights, blocked by trees
* no lighting in stair wells leading to Hamilton Press Club and Municipal Employees Credit Union
* trees need to be cut back
* lights not lit in stairwells; are burnt out
* poor lighting under pillars and trees; building is dim
* depends on where you are on the premises; in some areas very bad, in others, okay
* parking lot area needs brighter lights and more lights for more safety and security
* all lights broken on top of Summers Lane near the water

Central

* view blocked; lighting okay
* lighting was okay, but view was blocked

* Bishop's Park at East Avenue and Hunter has no lighting. Felt to be very dangerous.
* the number of lights on streets is satisfactory, however, if lighting was staggered on both sides of the street, the result would be more effective. Some areas of streets were black holes. Alleyways though are pitch black and in real need.
* alleyways pitch black and very dangerous. Could not see three house lengths ahead. Weeds overgrown. Alleys narrow, shadowy, black. No lighting except for conscientious homeowners back lighting.
* sidewalks well illuminated except lights were obscured by trees
* should lights be lowered?
* homeowners need to be encouraged to light up the fronts of their homes. Very few porch lights observed

Downtown/Central

* park - poor lighting surrounded by bushes; park very unsafe
* tunnel connecting the park is unlit in daytime - still dim

Question 3: Is there a Sign (i.e. room number; building identifying where you are)?

	Yes	No
Downtown	17	8
* more than one answer given		
Central	2	2
Downtown/Central	2	

If no, are there directional signs or maps nearby which can help you identify where you are?

	Yes	No
Downtown	17	8
* inconsistent - i.e. street signs = directional signs does not = direction signs		
Central		3
Downtown/Central	2	
Mountain		1
Downtown/Mountain	1	

Are there signs which show you where to get emergency assistance if needed?

	Yes	No
Downtown	2	22
Central		4
Downtown/Central	2	
Mountain		1
Downtown/Mountain	1	

Are there signs which direct you to wheelchair access?

	Yes	No
Downtown	3	21
Central	2	1
Downtown/Central	2	
Mountain		1
Downtown/Mountain	1	

Do "Exit" doors identify where they exit to?

	Yes	No	N/A
Downtown	1	21	2
Central		2	
Downtown/Central		2	
Mountain		1	
Downtown/Mountain	1		

* "no sense of orientation" - i.e. no indication of where stairs and path lead. Would someone from another neighbourhood know where they are going?

Is there information posted describing the hours the building is legitimately open?

	Yes	No	N/A	Don't Know
Downtown	6	18		1
Central		2	1	
Downtown/Central		2		

* more than 1 answer given

Impression of overall design

	Downtown	Central	Downtown/ Central	Downtown/ Mountain
very poor	4		1	
poor	13	3	1	
satisfactory	7			
good	1			
very good	1			

*Note: Downtown/Mountain "there is none"

What signs should be added?

Downtown

* where to get emergency help, possible pay telephones along these x 13
* wheel chair accessibility signs x 11
* exits for doors (small doorways, where stairwells lead)
* names of buildings on side of churches
* where doors exit/enter to x 13
* no loitering in parking lots and Tim Hortons
* all buildings should have names and signs with lights on them x 2
* hours of operation: large and not hidden by trees
* no trespassing x 2
* gateway and doors should be locked at night or at least closed
* what is around the area, i.e. YWCA
* a directional map on top of Jackson Square (outside), if you get lost you can find out where to go

Central

* hours of supervised attendant
* for emergency assistance contact
* better signs for exits/stairways
* signage recommended at mouth of Bruce Trail path
* requires no littering/no campfire signage (illegal campfire remains)
* apartment buildings should have signs

Gage Park

* Comments: no phones; no signs in the park; these are needed, lack of signage regarding exit/entrance

West

* Comments: no signs for the park

Question 4: Can you clearly see what is ahead?

Sightlines

	Yes	No
Downtown	10	18
Central	3	2
Downtown/Central	2	
West		2
Mountain		1

If no, why not?

	Indoors	Outdoors	Other
Downtown		bushes - 14 fences - 5 hills - 7	walls pillars doorways curves in buildings/ corners bus shelters trees lamp posts too low electrical box unleveled landscape bus stops railings posts
Central	sharp corners walls pillars	other bushes	
Downtown/Central		bushes tunnel alleyways	

	Indoors	Outdoors	Other
West		bushes sightlines curve	
Downtown/Mountain	stone walls	bushes hills	
Mountain	walls	bushes fences	

Are there places someone could be hiding?
If yes, where?

Downtown — Yes - 18 No - 0

* "many"
* doorways x 2
* behind pillars/walls x 13
* corners of buildings x 6
* behind trees/bushes/parks x 14
* parking lots
* stairways x 2
* alleyways x 6

Central — Yes - 5

* stairwells
* behind pillars
* around corners
* under stairs
* doors under stairs
* elevator area
* parking lot
* bushes near Pinky Lewis
* behind dumpster (Young west of Walnut)

Downtown/Central — Yes - 2

* bushes on train tracks
* anywhere in parks
* around mouths of tunnels in parking lots
* abandoned warehouse
* alleyways
* alcoves

West — Yes - 2

* behind trees and bushes

Mountain — Yes - 1

* plenty
* cubbyholes
* alleyways
* fences
* alcoves
* corners
* entrances

Downtown/Mountain Yes - 1

* base of escarpment
* underbrush
* tree overhangs

What would make it easier to see?

Downtown

* lighting around doorways and stairwells (to top of Jackson Square)
* trees being trimmed back from existing lights
* security mirrors x 14
* security cameras
* trimmed bushes x 15
* lighting
* trees need to be trimmed immediately to improve lighting; outside more lighting should be added to buildings
* more lights; up higher on outside of building or along rail
* better lighting in parking lots and outside of buildings
* transparent materials like glass
* angled corners x 7
* putting a fence above the tunnel and a spotlight on Walnut - a lot more lighting
* better lighting
* security mirrors on high walls
* brighter and more lights in certain areas back of City Hall
* security mirrors or cameras on property to make it safer
* lighting in stairwells
* replace burned out lights in treed area
* vehicles moved x 5

Central

* transparent materials like glass
* angled corners
* security mirrors
* cameras
* windows in doors
* cameras in elevators, stairwells and throughout the lot
* windows in the doors in stairwell areas
* bushes need trimming to less than 3" high
* dumpster relocated to a better place

Downtown/Central

* alleys blocked off with gates
* fencing around bushes near train tracks

West

* angled corners
* trimmed bushes
* lights

Mountain

* security mirrors
* trimmed bushes
* vehicles moved
* need good lighting

Downtown/Mountain

* trimmed bushes

Question 5: At the time of the audit, does the area feel isolated?

Isolation - Eye Distance

	Yes	No
Downtown	17	7
Central	4	1
Downtown/Central	2	
West		2
Downtown/Mountain	1	

How many people are likely to be around?

	None	A Few	Several	Many
In the morning				
Downtown	0	17	8	2
Central		1		4
Downtown/Central	1	1		
West			1	1
Mountain	1			
Downtown/Mountain	1			

	None	A Few	Several	Many
During the day				
Downtown		2	11	16
Central			1	4
Downtown/Central		1	1	
West			1	1
Mountain		1		
Downtown/Mountain		1		
In the evening				
Downtown	17	12		4
Central		5		
Downtown/Central	2			
West			1	1
Mountain	1			
Downtown/Mountain	1			
After 10:00 p.m.				
Downtown	6	21	4	1
Central		5		
Downtown/Central	2			
West		2		
Mountain	0			
Downtown/Mountain	0			

Is it easy to predict when people will be around?

	Yes	No
Downtown	9	17
Central		5
Downtown/Central		2
Mountain	-	
Downtown/Mountain	-	

Is there a monitor or surveillance system?

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Downtown	2	7	20
Central		3	1
Downtown/Central	1	1	
West	1		
Mountain	1		
Downtown/Mountain	1		

Other comments:

Downtown

* a well travelled area, mostly due to bus routes and business
* by Bell, in one alley very dark and unsafe area to walk in late evening, but also needed to get to James Street bus stops or Main Street from church (or YWCA to James)
* area needs patrolling x 10; police patrolling by foot especially in early evening and more late at night
* many areas for possible attacker to hide, follow or wait for someone
* area is known for alcohol and drug use
* more signs needed, better lighting, trees and bushes cut
* this is a very unpredictable area - handicapped and women are vulnerable

Central

* during the audit, saw seniors using it; parking lot attendant on site 6:45 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
* early evening security guard patrols that parking garage and is available to staff who wish accompaniment to their cars
* broken glass should be cleaned up

Downtown/Central

* the area on Young between Wellington and Ferguson (especially under the tracks) is VERY isolated: few houses, few people, bushes, and bad lighting. Houses are high up on hills. VERY DANGEROUS.

Question 6: How far away is the nearest person to hear a call for help?

Isolation - Ear Distance

Downtown

* well patrolled; well populated; uncertain
* too far/uncertain
* within a block
* a long way
* don't know x 16
* on street if heard
* better lighting
* very far
* no residential area, therefore isolated
* depends on the time of day

Central

* no one nearby
* no one around on 2nd floor - parking attendant until 6:00 p.m.
* across the street - if home
* Wentworth steps, were very dangerous for women, children. Very isolated. Emergency telephone way up the mountain access, impossible to reach in a crisis. At 5:00 p.m. very quiet and few people around to call.
* quite a few houses; every block

Downtown/Central

* far
* very far - under tunnel; no one around

West

* 50 yards - Hillcrest
* don't know

Mountain

* 1 - don't know

Downtown/Mountain

* 1 - don't know

How far away is the nearest emergency telephone?

Downtown

* 9 - don't know - with guesses
* Art Gallery
* far away
* 5 minute walk
* none
* 3 - 5 minutes
* 5 - 6 minutes

Central

* first floor building
* 3 - don't know

Downtown/Central

* 2 - don't know

West

* house on Hillcrest
* there is none

Mountain

* there isn't one in alleys

Downtown/Mountain

* don't know

Can you see a telephone, or a sign directing you to emergency assistance?

	Yes	No
Downtown	3	21
Central		5
Downtown/Central	2	
West		2
Mountain	1	
Downtown/Mountain	1	

Is area patrolled?

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Downtown	10	5	12
Central	2		3
Downtown/Central	1	1	
West	1	1	
Mountain	1		
Downtown/Mountain	1		

* Concession Street is patrolled now but infrequently

Frequency of Check

Downtown

* majority do not know
* one hour

Central

* 2 - every hour during day
* 1 - don't know

Downtown/Central

* blank

West

* 1 - don't know

Comments:

Downtown

* not even a pay phone for an emergency situation on outside - traffic on James Street and King Street would muffle sounds of cries for help
* **it needs to be patrolled more by car or by foot patrol**
* area should be patrolled regularly/foot, bike patrol by police on a regular basis - to keep people from loitering and soliciting
* **not within safe hearing distance if help is needed**
* sound could be muffled by traffic
* **very difficult area to be heard**
* confusing area for someone who doesn't know it
* easy place for attacker to hide

Central

* security person available to accompany staff to cars in parking area after hours
* fire alarms on walls by stairwells; security person available to walk staff to cars; intercom by parking barrier, access linked to attendants in booth until 6:00 p.m.

Downtown/Central

* area is isolated on either side of park
* yells for help - women would not be heard by residents
* isolated, unsafe

Downtown/Mountain

* screams could not be heard due to noise of traffic; no pull off area for motorist to assist victim

APPENDIX 10

METRAC
RESOURCE MATERIALS

* METRAC Background
* Sexual Assault Prevention

Facts to Consider...

- 1 in 4 women in Canada will be sexually assaulted in her lifetime[1].
- One half of these women will be under the age of seventeen.[2]
- 68.5% of these women are sexually assaulted by men they know.[3]
- Over half of all sexual assaults take place in public places that are unsafe for women.[4]
- 60 to 90% of all sexual assaults in Canada are never reported to the police.[5]
- 56% of Canadian women living in cities feel unsafe walking alone after dark in their own neighbourhoods. The comparable figure for men is 18%.[6]
- Young people from 12 to 17 years of age are among the primary consumers of pornography in Canada today.[7]
- In several studies, 60% of college aged males reported that under the right circumstances they would use force, rape, or both in sexual relations with women.[8]
- Survivors of sexual assault are five times as likely to have a nervous breakdown, six times as likely to have thought seriously of suicide, and eight times as likely to have attempted suicide as women who have not been sexually assaulted.[9]

• Please see next panel for sources

RESOURCES

METRAC is a community resource. We have a unique collection of books, briefs, periodicals, articles and newsclippings.

This computer catalogued library is open to anyone wanting detailed information about violence against women and children.

We have 1500 titles on:

- Sexual Assault
  - of children
  - by professional people
  - spousal assault
  - date rape
- Pornography
- Family Violence
- Urban Design
- Criminal Justice
- Civil Law

The library is open by appointment from 9 to 5, Monday through Friday.

1. Brickman, Julie and John Briere, "Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault in an Urban Canadian Population", International Journal of Women's Studies, Vol.7 No.3
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Solicitor General of Canada "Female Victims Of Crime" Bulletin 4 Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1985
5. Estimates vary, see for example Herman, Judith L. "Considering Sex Offenders: A Model of Addiction" Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society, Vol 13 (4), 1988 and Canadian Urban Victimization Survey
6. Canadian Urban Victimization Survey
7. Check, James V.P., "Pornography, Sexual Violence, and the Youth: Implications for the Home and School", Department of Psychology, York University; workshop presented at the national meeting of the Canadian Mental Health Association, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept.18-20, 1985
8. Briere, John and Neil Malamuth, "Self-reported Likelihood of Sexually Aggressive Behaviour: Attitudinal versus Sexual Explanation," Journal of Research in Personality, Vol. 17, 315-323, Academic Press, 1983
9. Kilpatrick, D. "Effects of Crime on Women", in Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychiatry, Vol.53, P.866-873

METRAC

metro action committee
on public violence against
women and children (METRAC)

158 Spadina Road, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2T8

(416) 392-3135
FAX (416) 392-3136

WHAT IS METRAC?

METRAC, (the Metro Action Committee on Public Violence against Women and Children) promotes the rights of women and children to live free from violence and threats of violence. METRAC was formed by Metro Council in 1984 to take the action proposed by a task force to prevent violence against women and children.

METRAC works to change

- the present high levels of violence
- the acceptance of violence in our communities
- the law and the way it is applied
- the lack of services and supports for victims of violence

METRAC uses real life experiences to help governments and the public understand the terrible effect which violence has on women and children.

METRAC works with

- urban planners
- educators
- lawyers and doctors
- women's groups
- victimsurvivors
- community groups
- all three levels of government

to promote research on violence, education for the public, services for victimsurvivors and reform of the legal system.

METRAC'S WORK

To help sexual assault victimsurvivors get fair treatment, METRAC

- promotes ZERO TOLERANCE of sexual abuse and assault
- works with doctors, governments and schools to put ZERO TOLERANCE of sexual abuse into practice
- trains lawyers, police and other workers in the justice system to make them more sensitive to sexual assault victimsurvivors
- advocates changes by the police, the courts and in the law to make women's equality a reality

To help make Toronto and other communities safe for women and children, METRAC

- makes Safety Audit Kits available to help women assess the safety of their neighbourhoods, parks, schools and campuses
- works with organizations to do safety reviews
- did a review of Toronto Transit Commission services which led to changes in subway stations including:
  - safe waiting areas
  - emergency telephones
  - more lights

To help everyone understand how serious and widespread violence against women and children is, METRAC

- works with schoolboards on programs to prevent sexual assault
- has persuaded the province to make help for sexually assaulted women a priority
- is a key contact for the media about violence against women and children

Community Services and Organizations

24- Hour Emergency Numbers:	
EMERGENCY (anywhere in Canada)	911
Assaulted Women's Helpline	(416) 863-0511
Toronto Rape Crisis Centre	(416) 597-8808
	(TDD: 597-1214)
Distress Centres (Toronto)	(416) 598-1121
	(416) 486-1456
Other Emergency Numbers	
S.O.S.Femmes (Toll free french speaking crisis line 8 am to 8 pm Monday - Friday)	1-800-387-8603
Kids Help phone	1-800-668-6868
Metro Toronto Children's Aid	(416) 924-4646
Catholic Children's Aid	(416) 925-6641
Community Service Info.	(416) 392-0505
Municipal Social Assistance	(416) 392-8600
Sexual Assault Care Centres (Metro Toronto Area)	
Mississauga Hospital	848-7493
Scarborough Grace Hospital	495-2555
Women's College Hospital	323-6040
Whitby General	1-668-6831

Emergency Housing:
(Metro Toronto Area)
Please Note: There is no emergency housing in Toronto for sexual assault survivors only, but women who have been sexually assaulted can get crisis housing at most women's shelters.

Anduhyaun Emergency Shelter	920-1492
Emily Stowe Shelter for Women	264-4357
Ernestine's Women's Shelter	746-3701
Interim Place (Mississauga)	271-1860
Nellie's	461-1084
North York Women's Shelter	635-9630
Red Door Battered Women's Shelter	462-9650
Women In Transition	533-1175
	967-5227
Women's Habitat of Etobicoke	252-5829
Y.W.C.A. Women's Shelter	961-8100
Non-Emergency Numbers	
Barbra Schlifer Memorial Clinic	323-9149
Education Wife Assault	968-3422
Women's Counselling, Referral and Education Centre	534-7501

Suggested Reading

Bart, Pauline and Patricia O'Brien. *Stopping Rape: Successful Survival Strategies*. Toronto: Pergamon Press, 1985.

City of Toronto. "The Safe City: Municipal Strategies for Preventing Public Violence Against Women." 1988.

Estrich, Susan. *Real Rape*. Boston: Harvard University Press, 1987.

Gordon, Margaret T. and Stephanie Riger. *The Female Fear*. New York: The Free Press, 1989.

MacLeod, Linda. "No Safe Place: The War Against Women, The Madness in Men's Hearts." (unpublished paper) University of Winnipeg, 1982.

METRAC. *The Women in Safe Environments (WISE) Report*. Prepared for METRAC. Project Coordinators: Birgit Sterner and Steve Cline. Toronto, 1987.

------. *Moving Forward: Making Transit Safer for Women*. A joint study of security on the rapid transit system relative to sexual assaults. Conducted by the Toronto Transit Commission; METRAC; and Metropolitan Toronto Police Force. 1989.

Subcommittee on the Status of Women. *The War Against Women*. (tabled report, June 1991)

Warshaw, Robin. *I Never Called it Rape: The Ms. Report on Recognizing, Fighting, and Surviving Date and Acquaintance Rape*. New York: Harper and Row, 1988.

All of the above publications can be found in METRAC's resource library. The library is open Monday through Friday from 9a.m. to 5p.m. Please call 392-3135 for an appointment.

WHAT IS METRAC?

The Metro Action Committee on Public Violence against Women and Children (METRAC) promotes the rights of women and children to live free from violence and threats of violence.

METRAC's goal is to stop all types of violence against women and children.

METRAC works to change

- the present high levels of violence
- the acceptance of violence in our communities
- the law and the way it is applied
- the lack of services and supports for victims of violence

METRAC uses real life experiences to help governments and the public understand the terrible effect which violence has on women and children.

METRAC works with

- urban planners
- educators
- lawyers and doctors
- women's groups
- victim-survivors
- community groups
- all three levels of government

to promote research on violence, education for the public, services for survivors and reform to the legal system.

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION IS CRIME PREVENTION

metro action committee on public violence against women and children (METRAC)

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(416) 392-3135
FAX (416) 392-3136

Facts about Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is a crime.

Sexual assault is any unwanted act of a sexual nature imposed by one person upon another. The assailant can be anyone: a husband, a boyfriend, a doctor or teacher, or a stranger. Most women (68.5%) are sexually assaulted by men they know.

Women and children bear the burden of victimization. ***At least one in four*** women will be sexually assaulted in her life. Half of these assaults will happen before she is seventeen. Among children, ***one half*** of girls and ***one third*** of boys are victims of a sexual assault. As adults, though, women are the victims in 90% of all sexual assaults (the 1988 Canadian Urban Victimization Survey).

Fear of sexual assault limits women's participation in city life. ***56%*** of Canadian women living in cities feel unsafe walking alone after dark ***in their own neighbourhoods***. Only 18% of men feel this way. Women work hard to avoid rape. One study lists 1140 strategies women use to protect themselves.

The burden of protection ***should not*** fall only on individual women.

Preventing sexual assault is <u>everyone's</u> responsibility.

Under-reporting

Most sexual assaults in Canada are not reported to the police.

Here are some of the reasons a woman won't pick up the phone and report being sexually assaulted:

He's an important person, they probably won't send him to jail.

They'll bring up my whole past.

I might not get a chance to speak out in court.

The police will probably blame me.

The judges probably won't understand what I've been through.

Women are discouraged from reporting by messages like these, repeated over and over:

- That women like to be coerced into having sex and are acceptable victims.
- That women and children are appropriate sexual targets, as advertising often shows.

The courts are not concerned about the rights of victims and they often put the victim on trial rather than the attacker. The sentences are much too light given the life-long impact of the crime on the victimsurvivor.

What You Can Do

- Help your community recognize that sexual assault is not just a woman's problem; we must all work to prevent it.

- Protest advertising which sexually targets women and children.

- Cut down on sexual assault opportunities by doing a safety audit of your neighbourhood and making unsafe areas safe.

- Encourage police and municipal politicians to improve urban safety through increased policing in unsafe areas and through physical changes such as better lighting for underground parking garages.

- Take a Wen-do Women's Self Defense course (call 533-1202 for information).

- See that schools in your neighbourhood do violence prevention courses in the classroom at all grade levels.

- Insist that authorities take severe action against those who sexually assault women and at the same time betray their positions of trust and responsibility, such as doctors who abuse their patients and teachers who abuse their students.

APPENDIX 11

SAFETY AUDIT
ADVERTISEMENTS
AND
NEWSPAPER REPORTS

NOTICE BOARD

HAMILTON Status of WOMEN

CITY SAFETY AUDIT
HAMILTON STATUS OF WOMEN
SUBCOMMITTEE
INVITE YOU TO ATTEND A

COMMUNITY MEETING
ON
PUBLIC SAFETY IN HAMILTON

YOUR PARTICIPATION IS NEEDED TO IDENTIFY NEIGHBOURHOODS AND PHYSICAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH UNSAFE PUBLIC AREAS IN THE CITY.

ORIENTATION AND MATERIALS WILL BE PROVIDED ON HOW TO CONDUCT NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFETY AUDITS SCHEDULED FOR EARLY JUNE.

DATE: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1992

TIME: 7:00 P.M.-9:30 P.M.

PLACE: HAMILTON YWCA, MACNAB STREET

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT
THE SAFETY AUDIT HOTLINE AT: 521-4634

PLEASE INDICATE IF CULTURAL INTERPRETERS OR SIGN WILL BE REQUIRED.

CHILD CARE PROVIDED.

Safety of Hamilton's streets subject of study

The Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee will conduct a safety audit of Hamilton.

The purpose of the study is to identify neighborhoods which are unsafe for women and can therefore lead to violence and assault.

The safety audit is aimed at raising awareness as well as providing an education action plan for the city.

When the study's complete, recommendations on how to improve safety for Hamilton women, will be sent to city council.

The audit is being co-ordinated by an engineering consulting firm, which has donated some of its services.

In addition, volunteers from the Status of Women Sub-Committee and neighborhood groups are working with the consultant on the study.

A public meeting to inform residents about the study takes place June 3 from 7-10 p.m. at the Hamilton MacNab Street YWCA.

Citizens and service groups are encouraged to present their views at the meeting and to propose public locations which they feel should be studied for their safety.

For more information, call 521-4634.

HAMILTON status of WOMEN

CITY SAFETY AUDIT

HAMILTON STATUS OF WOMEN SUBCOMMITTEE
INVITES YOU TO ATTEND A

COMMUNITY MEETING
ON
PUBLIC SAFETY IN HAMILTON

YOUR PARTICIPATION IS NEEDED TO IDENTIFY NEIGHBOURHOODS AND PHYSICAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH UNSAFE PUBLIC AREAS IN THE CITY.

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DATE: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1992
TIME: 7:00 - 9:30 P.M.
PLACE: HAMILTON YWCA, MACNAB STREET

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT
THE SAFETY AUDIT HOTLINE AT: 521-4634

PLEASE INDICATE IF CULTURAL INTERPRETERS OR SING WILL BE REQUIRED.
CHILD CARE PROVIDED

Public is invited to make streets safe

THE PUBLIC will have the opportunity to help identify unsafe areas in Hamilton as part of an effort to stamp out violence, particularly against women.

A meeting will be held tomorrow from 7 to 9.30 p.m. at the YWCA on MacNab Street South to outline the safety audit program and allow for input.

The Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee is sponsoring the audit, which will look at high-risk areas and examine ways to make them safer.

Pal-Tech Engineering has been commissioned to conduct the audit and is providing almost 60 per cent of its service at no cost.

Child care will be provided at the meeting. If a cultural interpreter or sign language interpreter is required, call the safety audit hotline at 521-4634.

Safety audit areas targeted

A CHECKLIST of questions in hand, people doing Hamilton's safety audit will be compiling a list of dark corners and overhanging bushes during the next three weeks.

A group of 40 people met at the YWCA on MacNab Street South last night and identified about 60 general areas in the city where women don't feel safe.

The $10,000 safety audit, commissioned by the Hamilton Status of Women Sub-committee, will look at lighting, signs, escape routes, and policy issues such as parole and supervision of prisoners and neighborhood watch programs. It is based on safety audits done in Toronto and in Vancouver.

The people at the meeting divided themselves into groups based on regions of the city and decided which of the targeted areas to audit. Most of the areas identified were downtown.

The areas not audited now will be included in a list in the audit team's report as areas to be examined in the future.

"This (the audit) is a small seed. This has to continue to grow. The priority areas (identified in the audits) should be corrected in a timely fashion," and more audits should be done, said Romeo Palombella.

Mr. Palombella, Kathy Popaleni and Thecla Damianakis are compiling results of audit.

Ms Damianakis said she was pleased with the meeting and felt there was a lot of support for the audit.

"I found there were a lot of people who were ready to do audits. They (already) have people in mind, they've discussed the area (they want to audit).

Some people at the meeting said the audits were important from a psychological perspective as well.

"There's a perception of something wrong more than a reality (of something being wrong)," said Mary Schneider from the Ward 3 Citizens for Citizens group.

Helaine Ortmann, who represented a Stinson community group, said she was going to ask a female police officer who is stationed in her area to participate in the audit.

Other people were glad to see such attention focused on the downtown area. Katherine Kersteins, who lives in the YWCA building, said she thinks the city's core has been ignored while the police and city officials concentrated on other areas.

She doesn't like looking out her window because she has seen what she thinks are drug deals and assaults.

"We're the only ones who live in this area," she said. "It's gotten to the point where we want to walk around with blinders on."

In the shadows

Safety audit shines light in darkest corners

By DENISE DAVY
The Spectator

IRENE WIER knew exactly why she wanted to be part of last night's city-wide safety audit.

"We're women and we're scared," said Ms Wier.

"This is a way to do something about it. If we just sit back and do nothing, nothing will change."

Ms Wier was part of a five-woman team which scouted through the downtown core last night for spots which may be dangerous. And there are plenty.

They found poorly lit stairwells, walls and bushes that obstructed views, poor signage and a long, dark tunnel that looked like it went nowhere. Their route took them down MacNab Street South to Main Street West, up Bay Street South and back to the downtown YWCA.

The tunnel, which is attached to the Hamilton Place parking ramp and runs from Main to King streets, received the lowest marks for its poor lighting and isolation.

Tunnel

"There's nowhere to go for help if something happened," said Martha Wright, team leader of the group. Most women agreed they wouldn't use the tunnel even during the day.

The Hamilton board of education headquarters, with the exception of its poorly lit parking lot, scored the highest. The building was well lit, had trimmed bushes and almost no obstructions.

Across the city, neighborhoods and parks were being scrutinized in similar ways by teams of women and a few men who took part in the audit. Similar audits will take place over the next month. The audit was commissioned by the Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee, which will later make recommendations to the city based on its findings.

Armed with flashlights, the teams used a checklist adapted from a safety audit designed by METRAC, Toronto's Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children.

METRAC developed the safety audit in 1988 and it has since been used in communities across the country.

Elsie Paget, chairperson of the safety audit committee, said many women have stopped going out at night and have developed an internal radar to become more aware of unsafe areas.

The audit was as much about making the streets safer as it was about empowering women, said Ms Paget.

"We really hope it makes women more aware of their own areas," she said.

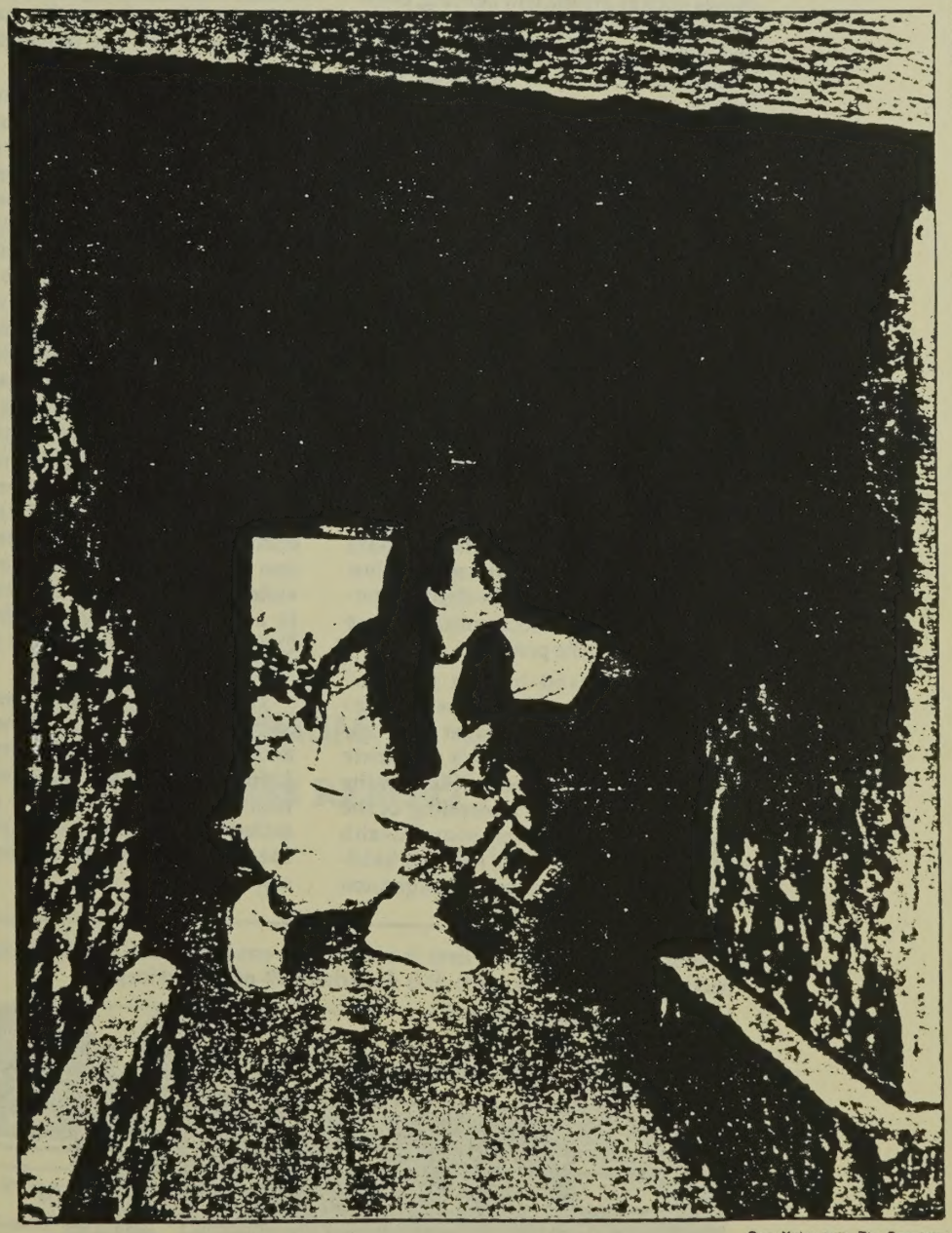
"So many told us they don't want to walk alone at night. It's important to get them involved so they feel they're doing something about making the streets safer."

Kay O'Sullivan, a social worker at the YWCA who participated in the audit, went around Lloyd D. Jackson Square and across the mall courtyard with her team. Normally, it was a route she would avoid at night for safety reasons.

She said the audit confirmed her concerns. They found trees and bushes which obstructed views and the lack of emergency phones and maps made women even more vulnerable to an attack.

She said women's fears of being attacked aren't unfounded. Only a few weeks ago, some residents of the YWCA witnessed a woman being attacked outside of the facility. That prompted the residents' committee to form their own group to become involved in the audit.

"I grew up in Hamilton and used to feel like it was a safe place. It doesn't anymore," said Ms O'Sullivan.



Gary Yokoyama, The Spectator

Christina Gibson, 17, inspects crawl space underneath steps at Whitehern.

Eng. Firm Audits Public Safety

A Hamilton engineering firm is donating its services to help a local women's group investigate possible unsafe conditions in the city's public areas.

The Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee has hired Pal-Tech Engineering Inc. to identify environments that facilitate assaults, particularly against women. Under scrutiny are things such as insufficient lighting, overgrown vegetation and possible escape routes for attackers. Pal-Tech will supplement its final report with analysis of official assault and violence data. Using the report's findings, the subcommittee plans to recommend corrective measures to Hamilton's city council in the fall.

"This is the first time that this type of safety audit has been delivered through an engineering firm," Romeo Palombella, P.Eng., Pal-Tech president, told **Engineering Dimensions**. He says his firm's audit process is similar to and employs the guide developed by Toronto's METRAC (Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children), whose safety audit kits have been used in several Canadian cities. For this project, Palombella formed a partnership with two women who specialize in women's issues and violence against women. All three had in-depth interviews with the subcommittee before being awarded the project.

"This is a fixed-budget project," says Palombella. "The terms of reference stated that the budget was limited to $5,000, so we expect to donate about 80% of our services." He says the project has required a blending of the basic principles of occupational health and safety with those of risk and liability assessment. Project management planning and public consultation techniques have also been utilized, he says, especially when soliciting public support.

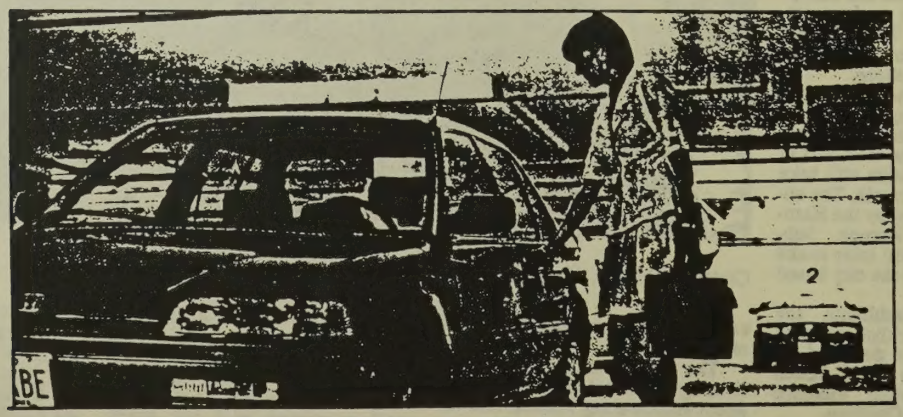
Over 50 residents attended a June public meeting, when the audit program was outlined and 60 public areas (primarily in downtown Hamilton) were nominated for safety audits. Only women were asked to join audit groups. Over 40 of the safety audits have been carried out, with the remainder to be completed this summer.

Palombella says he bid on the project because he wants the public to see engineering as less mechanical and more humanistic. "I live in this community and I have daughters, a wife and a mother," he says. "Right now, it is primarily women who are looking after women. But for women's status in society to improve more rapidly and effectively, change also has to be initiated by men. Engineering, traditionally a male-dominated and chauvinistic field of endeavour, has to be seen as demonstrating commitment to promoting this change."

Meanwhile, at APEO, the Professional Practice Committee is implementing a Council decision that APEO take a leadership role in encouraging the application of technology to deter and control violence. The Council decision responds to a motion put forward by Patrick Quinn, P.Eng., and approved at APEO's 1990 AGM.

The PPC has formed a task force to identify technologies that deter violence and the most appropriate venues for informing professional engineers of these technologies. The task force group also includes members of the Employment Standards Committee and outside safety experts.

A Hamilton engineering firm is identifying environments that facilitate assaults, particularly against women. It is donating 80% of its services.



Engineering Dimensions

Official Journal, Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario

APPENDIX 12

INTERIM
PROGRESS REPORT

PAL-TECH ENGINEERING INC.

47 Elmhurst Drive, Hamilton, Ontario L8T 1C5 • (416) 574-5899 • (416) 383-1728

July 10, 1992

Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee
Hamilton City Hall
71 Main Street West
L8N 3T4

Att: Elsie Paget, Chairperson
Safety Audit Sub-Committee

Re: Safety Audit Project Progress Report

Further to our recent discussion, I am forwarding the enclosed brief interim report for the information of the Sub-Committee.

In accordance with our mutual agreement, the final report submission date of June 30 has been extended to accommodate the late receipt of a significant number of neighbourhood Safety Audit Checklists.

On the original date of June 24, specified for audit teams to return their audit sheets to City Hall, only 15 Checklists were received. These represented about 20 audit locations in the City.

During the last week in June, the audit co-ordinators telephoned several additional teams which had registered to perform audits, in order to encourage further returns. By July 8, 22 additional checklists were received, bringing the total number of audited areas to approximately 50 sites.

continued...

Printed on Re-Cycled Paper

July 10, 1992

Re: Safety Audit Project Progress Report

The final analysis, and associated report, are now being compiled for subsequent presentation.

I trust that this information will be satisfactory, and invite you to contact me if you have any questions in this regard.

Sincerely,

PAL-TECH ENGINEERING INC.

Romeo Palombella, P. Eng.
President

RP:tlm
encl.

PAL-TECH ENGINEERING INC.

47 Elmhurst Drive, Hamilton, Ontario L8T 1C5 • (416) 574-5899 • (416) 383-1728

HAMILTON STATUS OF WOMEN SUB-COMMITTEE
SAFETY AUDIT PROJECT
INTERIM REPORT

July 10, 1992

A. Introduction

This Interim Report is submitted for the information of the Sub-Committee while the neighbourhood Safety Audit Checklists are analyzed and the final detailed report is compiled.

B. Project Implementation

Following a preliminary orientation and planning meeting with the Safety Audit Sub-Committee on May 4, 1992, the following activities and measures were conducted:

1. **Community Organizing;** including telephone calls to 45 designated organizations and additional individuals who were identified during the development of a contact list. Previous work performed by the Sub-Committee was integrated into this, and other tasks.

2. **Public Notices and Mailing Lists;** including contacting 110 social service groups and other principal agencies and elected officials by mail; notices were also distributed throughout a variety of areas by volunteers.

3. **Media Releases;** to all media (radio, television, newspapers) including advertisements and feature articles in 9 local news publications, and the Ontario Engineering Journal, Engineering Dimensions.

Printed on Re-Cycled Paper

4. **Telephone Hot Line;** operating for one month (May 15 - June 16) with a pre-recorded safety audit information message, and provision for callers to leave requests for further details.

5. **Notices to Elected Officials;** comprised of local City Councillors, and area M.P. and M.P.P.'s.

6. **Supplementary Safety Audit Information;** solicited from other similar programs conducted in various parts of Canada.

7. **METRAC Safety Audit Guide;** was selected for use from available program models.

8. **Presentation Outline;** prepared for community public meeting to present information on the issue of violence against women, and the application and methodology of Safety Audits.

9. **Statistical Information;** with respect to violence against women, was researched through local, provincial and federal sources, with a specific focus on Hamilton-Wentworth data from the Regional Police Department and the Sexual Assault Centre.

10. **Meeting Location;** including planning and co-ordinating provisions for hearing impaired and child care.

11. **Pilot Safety Audit;** prepared and co-ordinated for the initial orientation of the Safety Audit Sub-Committee, on May 23.

continued...

12. **Public Meeting;** on June 3 with 52 members of the public in attendance. Agenda included background information on violence against women, safety audits, and identification of City areas considered unsafe. Approximately 60 locations were identified.

    Approximately 15 Safety Audit teams were assembled from citizen volunteers at the public meeting, selecting about 24 areas to be audited.

13. **Public Safety Audits;** the principal audit night was designated as June 11, with a secondary date of June 18. Some audit teams planned their audits for other evenings suitable for their group.

    A member of the Safety Audit Co-ordinator's team staffed a telephone line at City Hall on June 11 to respond to requests from audit teams for information or assistance.

    The Regional Police Department was also notified of the audit night dates, as an additional precaution to support the safety of Audit Teams.

14. **Receipt of Safety Audit Checklists;** June 24 was designated as the submission deadline. Because many of the expected checklists were not received by this date, the deadline was extended to July 6, and the enlisted audit teams were contacted and reminded to forward their checklists. By July 8, approximately 37 checklists had been received, covering about 50 City locations. This additional response more than doubled the submissions received by the original deadline date, and supports a more representative profile of unsafe areas.

continued...

A significant and important level of assistance was provided in the foregoing tasks by volunteers from the Hamilton Status of Women Sub-Committee.

C. Current Activities

Information Analysis and Report; checklists are being reviewed and evaluated, and the final report for this project is being compiled during July.

Respectfully submitted,

PAL-TECH ENGINEERING INC.

for Romeo Palombella, P. Eng.
Katherine Popaleni, B.A., M.A.
Thecla Damianakis, B.A., B.S.W.

APPENDIX 13

NEIGHBOURHOOD
CRIME REPORT
SUMMARIES

* City of Hamilton Neighbourhood Map

* Regional Police Department Planning Unit Codes Map

* Correlation history of City of Hamilton Neighbourhood Numbers and Names Relative to Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Community Services Neighbourhood Reference Numbers

* Neighbourhood Crime Reports Summary of selected offenses for 1991

* Year-end Regional Police Department Print Out Summary of All Reported Offenses for 1991 for All Neighbourhood Districts in Hamilton-Wentworth Region. (Due to the large size of this portion of Appendix 13, it is not included in the body of this report, but is on file for reference with the Secretary for the Status of Women Sub-Committee at Hamilton City Hall).

NEIGHBOURHOOD

CRIME REPORTS

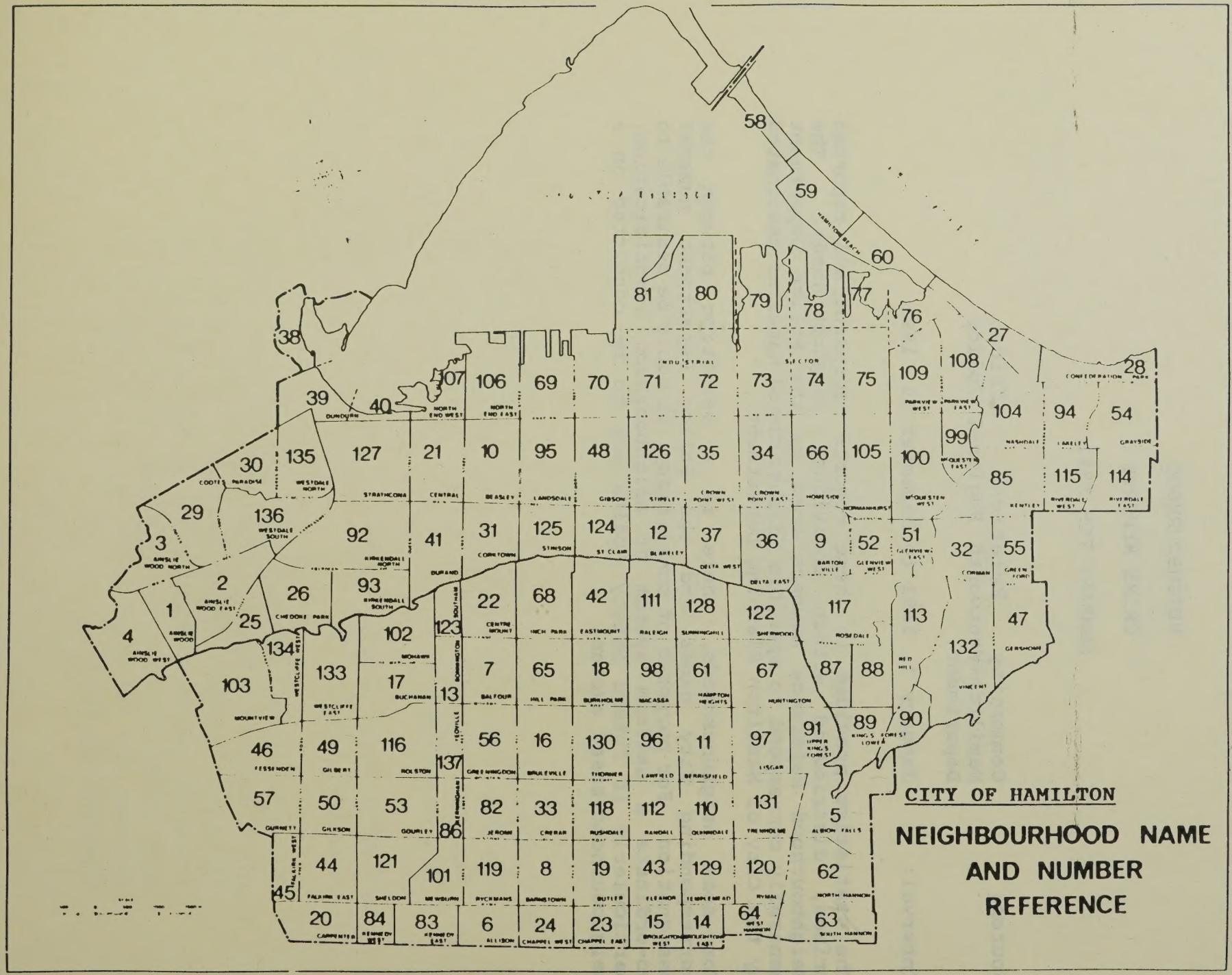
SUMMARY FOR 1991

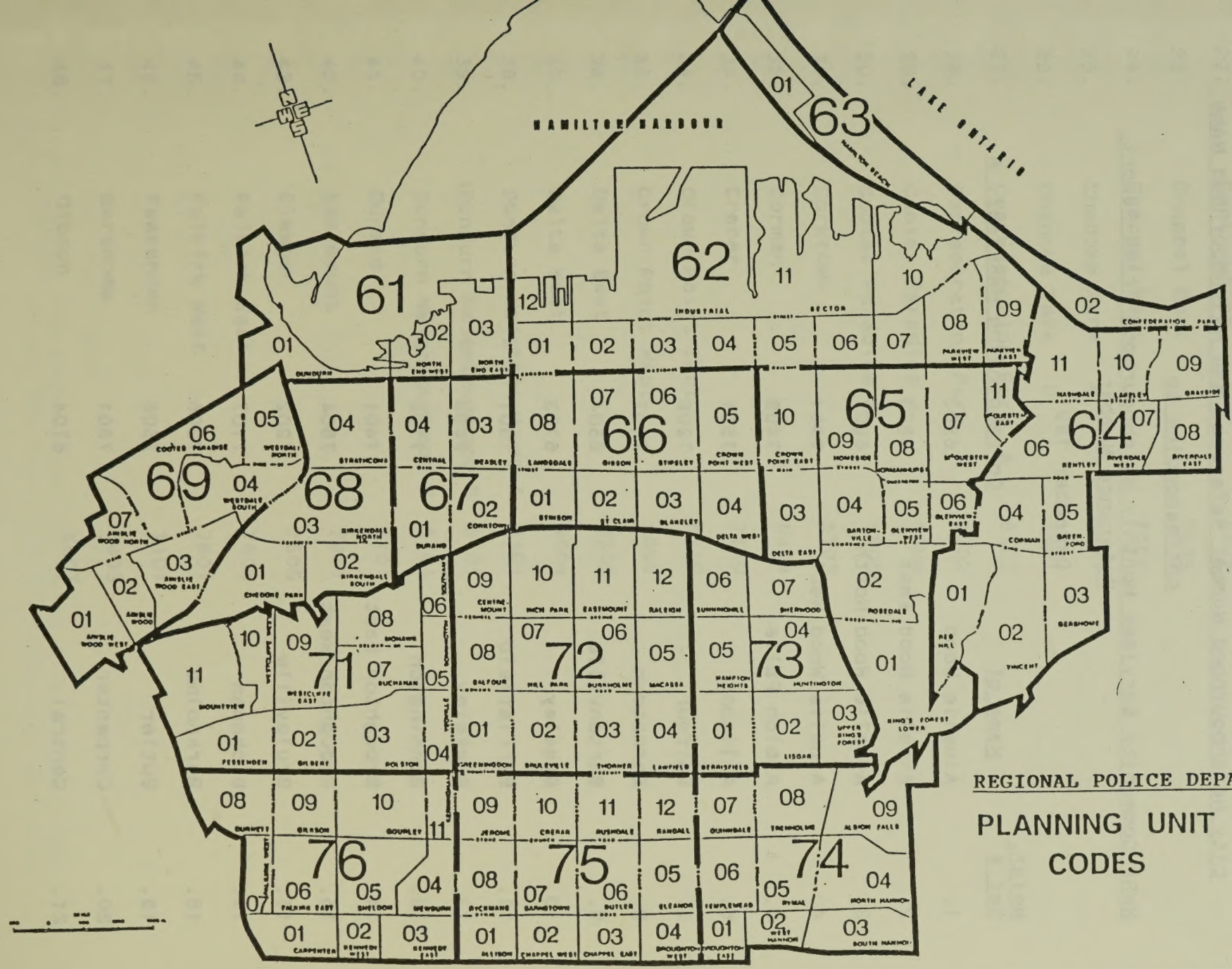
Source: Community Relations Office, Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Department

Interval: January 1, 1991 to December 31, 1991

The statistics provided in these reports represent all reported crimes, distributed within individual neighbourhoods. The Neighbourhood Reference Numbers used by the Police Department generally correspond to specific Neighbourhood Names as designated by the City of Hamilton Planning Department.

For some neighbourhoods, there is a variation between the corresponding City names and the Police Department numeral designation. For purposes of consistency, it would be desirable to co-ordinate a uniform system of neighbourhood identification, particularly if future Safety Audits are to be conducted on a neighbourhood-based system.


CITY OF HAMILTON
NEIGHBOURHOOD NAME AND NUMBER REFERENCE



REGIONAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

PLANNING UNIT CODES

City Neighbourhood Number Reference and Neighbourhood Name

corresponding to

HWRP Community Services Monthly Neighbourhood Crime Report Reference Number

December 1991

Neigh. Ref.#	Name of	Corresponding HWRP ref. #
1.	Ainslie Wood	6902
2.	Ainslie Wood East	6903
3.	Ainslie Wood North	6907
4.	Ainslie Wood West	6901
5.	Albion Falls	7409
6.	Allison	7501
7.	Balfour	7208
8.	Barnstown	7507
9.	Bartonville	6504
10.	Beasley	6703
11.	Berrisfield	7301
12.	Blakeley	6603
13.	Bonnington	7105
14.	Broughton East	7401
15.	Broughton West	7504
16.	Bruleville	7202
17.	Buchanan	7107
18.	Burkholme	7206
19.	Butler	7506
20.	Carpenter	7601
21.	Central	6704

22.	Centremount	7209
23.	Chappel East	7503
24.	Chappel West	7502
25.	Chedoke Park A	6801
26.	Chedoke Park B	6801
27.	Confederation Park A	6302
28.	Confederation Park B	6302
29.	Cootes Paradise A	6906
30.	Cootes Paradise B	6906
31.	Corktown	6702
32.	Corman	6404
33.	Crerar	7510
34.	Crown Point East	6510
35.	Crown Point West	6605
36.	Delta East	6503
37.	Delta West	6604
38.	Dundurn Neighbourhood A	6101
39.	Dundurn Neighbourhood B	6101
40.	Dundurn Neighbourhood C	6101
41.	Durand	6701
42.	Eastmount	7211
43.	Eleanor	7505
44.	Falkirk East	7605
45.	Falkirk West	7607
46.	Fessenden	7101
47.	Gershome	6403
48.	Gibson	6607

49.	Gilbert	7102
50.	Gilkson	7609
51.	Glenview East	6506
52.	Glenview West	6505
53.	Gourley	7610
54.	Grayside	6409
55.	Greenford	6406
56.	Greeningdon	7201
57.	Gurnett	7608
58.	Hamilton Beach Area A	6301
59.	Hamilton Beach Area B	6301
60.	Hamilton Beach Area C	6301
61.	Hampton Heights	7305
62.	North Hannon	6201 and 7404
63.	South Hannon	7403
64.	West Hannon	7402
65.	Hill Park	7207
66.	Homeside	6509
67.	Huntington	7304
68.	Inch Park	7210
69.	Industrial Sector A	6201-6207, 6210-6212 **
70.	" " B	" " "
71.	" " C	" " "
72.	" " D	" " "
73.	" " E	" " "
74.	" " F	" " "

** see planning unit codes and neigh. name and number reference; also overlap, 6201--North Hannon and Industrial Sector A

75.	"	"	G	"	"
76.	"	"	H	"	"
77.	"	"	I	"	"
78.	"	"	J	"	"
79.	"	"	K	"	"
80.	"	"	L	"	"
81.	"	"	M	"	"

82.	Jerome	7509
83.	Kennedy East	7603
84.	Kennedy West	7602
85.	Kentley	6405
86.	Kerringham	7611
87.	King's Forest Lower A	6501
88.	King's Forest Lower B	6501
89.	King's Forest Lower C	6501
90.	King's Forest Lower D	6501
91.	Upper King's Forest	7303
92.	Kirkendall North	6803
93.	Kirkendall South	6802
94.	Lakeley	6410
95.	Landsdale	6608
96.	Lawfield	7204
97.	Lisgar	7302
98.	Macassa	7205
99.	McQueston East	6511
100.	McQueston West	6507
101.	Mewburn	7604

102.	Mohawk	7108
103.	Mountview	7111
104.	Nashdale	6411
105.	Normanhurst	6503
106.	North End East	6103
107.	North End West	6102
108.	Parkview East	6209
109.	Parkview West	6208
110.	Quinndale	7407
111.	Raleigh	7212
112.	Randall	7512
113.	Red Hill	6401
114.	Riverdale East	6408
115.	Riverdale West	6407
116.	Rolston	7103
117.	Rosedale	6502
118.	Rushdale	7511
119.	Ryckmans	7508
120.	Rymal	7405
121.	Sheldon	7605
122.	Sherwood	7307
123.	Southam	7106
124.	St. Clair	6602
125.	Stinson	6601
126.	Stipeley	6606
127.	Strathcona	6804
128.	Sunninghill	7306

129.	Templemead	7406
130.	Thorner	7203
131.	Trenholme	7408
132.	Vincent	6402
133.	Westcliffe East	7109
134.	Westcliffe West	7110
135.	Westdale North	6905
136.	Westdale South	6904
137.	Yeoville	7104

SUMMARY OF 1991 NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME REPORTS

BY

TOP TWENTY HIGH CRIME NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA ANNUAL TOTALS

1.	Lansdale	361
2.	Beasley	360
3.	Gibson	267
4.	Crown Point East	187
5.	Stipeley	180
6.	Corktown	165
7.	Crown Point West	147
8.	Durand	145
9.	Stinson	143
10.	Central	140
11.	Strathcona	135
12.	McQueston West	114
13.	Riverdale West	108
14.	Vincent	97
15.	Kently	94
16.	Kirkendale North	88
17.	St. Clair	78
18.	Homeside	70
19.	Normanhurst	66
20.	Blakely	65

SELECTED OFFENCES SUMMARY

FOR

HAMILTON WENTWORTH REGIONAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNITY SERVICES MONTHLY NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME REPORTS

CITY OF HAMILTON 1991 ANNUAL TOTALS

NEIGHBOURHOOD	Assaults	Sexual Assaults	Total 1+2	Indecent Exposure	Prowl By Night	Purse Snatching	Total 4,5+6	Total 3+7
DUNDURN - 6101	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	4
NORTH END WEST - 6102	22	0	22	0	1	1	2	24
NORTH END EAST - 6103	57	3	60	0	1	1	2	62
NORTH HANNON - 6201 (**)(*)	53	3	56	3	0	1	4	60
INDUSTRIAL ** - 6202	24	2	26	1	0	0	1	27
INDUSTRIAL ** - 6203	11	0	11	0	0	1	1	12
INDUSTRIAL ** - 6204	12	1	13	0	0	0	0	13
INDUSTRIAL ** - 6205	11	0	11	1	0	0	1	12
INDUSTRIAL ** - 6206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL ** - 6207	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
PARKVIEW WEST - 6208	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	13
PARKVIEW EAST - 6209	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
INDUSTRIAL AREA EAST - 6210 (**)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
INDUSTRIAL AREA - 6211 (**)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL AREA WEST - 6212 (**)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
HAMILTON BEACH - 6301	15	0	15	2	0	0	2	17
CONFEDERATION PARK - 6302	10	1	11	2	0	0	2	13
RED HILL - 6401	33	1	34	0	2	0	2	36
VINCENT - 6402	90	3	93	3	1	0	4	97

* 6201 : overlap -- North Hannon & Industrial Sector A

** 6201-6207 & 6210-6212; compare planning unit codes with city neighbourhood name & number reference

SELECTED OFFENCES SUMMARY

FOR

HAMILTON WENTWORTH REGIONAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNITY SERVICES MONTHLY NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME REPORTS

CITY OF HAMILTON 1991 ANNUAL TOTALS

NEIGHBOURHOOD	Assaults	Sexual Assaults	Total 1+2	Indecent Exposure	Prowl By Night	Purse Snatching	Total 4,5+6	Total 3+7
GERSHOME - 6403	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
CORMAN - 6404	33	1	34	1	0	1	2	36
GREENFORD - 6405	12	1	13	1	0	0	1	14
KENTLY - 6406	77	5	82	5	0	7	12	94
RIVERDALE WEST - 6407	97	6	103	4	0	1	5	108
RIVERDALE EAST - 6408	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	23
GRAYSIDE - 6409	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
LAKELY - 6410	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
NASHDALE - 6411	11	0	11	0	0	1	1	12
LOWER KING'S FOREST - 6501	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
ROSEDALE - 6502	4	3	7	2	0	0	2	9
DELTA EAST - 6503	11	1	12	1	1	1	3	15
BARTONVILLE - 6504	37	1	38	2	0	0	2	40
GLENVIEW WEST - 6505	13	0	13	0	0	1	1	14
GLENVIEW EAST - 6506	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
McQUESTON WEST - 6507	95	5	100	5	7	2	14	114
NORMANHURST - 6508	59	3	62	2	2	0	4	66
HOMESIDE - 6509	65	2	67	0	1	2	3	70
CROWN POINT EAST - 6510	168	5	173	2	2	10	14	187

SELECTED OFFENCES SUMMARY

FOR

HAMILTON WENTWORTH REGIONAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNITY SERVICES MONTHLY NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME REPORTS

CITY OF HAMILTON 1991 ANNUAL TOTALS

NEIGHBOURHOOD	Assaults	Sexual Assaults	Total 1+2	Indecent Exposure	Prowl By Night	Purse Snatching	Total 4,5+6	Total 3+7
McQUESTON EAST - 6511	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	7
STINSON - 6601	115	10	125	8	3	7	18	143
ST. CLAIR - 6602	70	2	72	3	2	1	6	78
BLAKELY - 6603	53	8	61	2	2	0	4	65
DELTA WEST - 6604	20	3	23	7	1	2	10	33
CROWN POINT WEST - 6605	124	9	133	4	2	8	14	147
STIPELEY - 6606	149	10	159	9	4	8	21	180
GIBSON - 6607	226	17	243	10	4	10	24	267
LANSDALE - 6608	316	29	345	6	2	8	16	361
DURAND - 6701	119	7	126	7	5	7	19	145
CORKTOWN - 6702	127	11	138	12	12	3	27	165
BEASLEY - 6703	316	24	340	8	0	12	20	360
CENTRAL - 6704	117	5	122	6	0	12	18	140
CHEDOKE PARK - 6801	10	1	11	1	1	0	2	13
KIRKENDALE SOUTH - 6802	3	1	4	0	1	0	1	5
KIRKENDALE NORTH - 6803	78	4	82	2	3	1	6	88
STRATHCONA - 6804	124	5	129	3	0	3	6	135
AINSLIE WOOD WEST - 6901	26	2	28	0	2	0	2	30
AINSLIE WOOD - 6902	10	3	13	1	0	0	1	14

SELECTED OFFENCES SUMMARY

FOR

HAMILTON WENTWORTH REGIONAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNITY SERVICES MONTHLY NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME REPORTS

CITY OF HAMILTON 1991 ANNUAL TOTALS

NEIGHBOURHOOD	Assaults	Sexual Assaults	Total 1+2	Indecent Exposure	Prowl By Night	Purse Snatching	Total 4,5+6	Total 3+7
AINSLIE WOOD EAST-6903	16	1	17	0	1	0	1	18
WESTDALE SOUTH-6904	30	1	31	0	2	0	2	33
WESTDALE NORTH-6905	8	0	8	1	0	1	2	10
COOTES PARADISE-6906	8	4	12	0	0	1	1	13
AINSLIE WOOD NORTH-6907	6	1	7	1	1	0	2	9
FESSENDEN-7101	20	3	23	5	0	0	5	28
GILBERT-7102	19	6	25	2	1	0	3	28
ROLSTON-7103	30	1	31	1	0	0	1	32
YEOVILLE-7104	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
BONNINGTON-7105	9	1	10	0	1	0	1	11
SOUTHAM-7106	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	8
BUCHANAN-7107	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
MOHAWK-7108	11	1	12	1	0	0	1	13
WESTCLIFFE EAST-7109	8	20	28	2	0	0	2	30
WESTCLIFFE WEST-7110	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
MOUNTVIEW-7111	11	5	16	0	1	0	1	17
GREENINGDON-7201	50	1	51	1	0	0	1	52
BRULEVILLE-7202	25	4	29	3	2	0	5	34
THORNER-7203	33	2	35	4	0	4	8	43

SELECTED OFFENCES SUMMARY

FOR

HAMILTON WENTWORTH REGIONAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNITY SERVICES MONTHLY NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME REPORTS

CITY OF HAMILTON 1991 ANNUAL TOTALS

NEIGHBOURHOOD	Assaults	Sexual Assaults	Total 1+2	Indecent Exposure	Prowl By Night	Purse Snatching	Total 4,5+6	Total 3+7
LAWFIELD - 7204	22	1	23	7	1	0	8	31
MACASSA - 7205	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
BURKHOLME - 7206	30	2	32	3	0	0	3	35
HILL PARK - 7207	15	2	17	0	0	0	0	17
BALFOUR - 7208	14	0	14	1	0	0	1	15
CENTREMOUNT - 7209	27	1	28	2	1	1	4	32
INCH PARK - 7210	18	2	20	4	2	1	7	27
EASTMOUNT - 7211	30	0	30	6	1	5	12	42
RALEIGH - 7212	30	2	32	0	1	0	1	33
BERRISFIELD - 7301	25	2	27	1	1	0	2	29
LISGAR - 7302	33	1	34	0	0	0	0	34
UPPER KINGS FOREST - 7303	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
HUNTINGDON - 7304	21	0	21	1	1	2	4	25
HAMPTON HEIGHTS - 7305	19	1	20	0	0	1	1	21
SUNNINGHILL - 7306	10	1	11	0	1	1	2	13
SHERWOOD - 7307	11	0	11	5	0	1	6	17
BROUGHTON EAST - 7401	4	0	4	1	0	0	1	5
WEST HANNON - 7402	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
SOUTH HANNON - 7403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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HAMILTON WENTWORTH REGIONAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNITY SERVICES MONTHLY NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME REPORTS

CITY OF HAMILTON 1991 ANNUAL TOTALS

NEIGHBOURHOOD	Assaults	Sexual Assaults	Total 1+2	Indecent Exposure	Prowl By Night	Purse Snatching	Total 4,5+6	Total 3+7
NORTH HANNON-7404	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
RYMAL- 7405	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
TEMPLEMEAD-7406	9	0	9	0	1	0	1	10
QUINNDALE-7407	31	5	36	2	1	0	3	39
TRENHOLME-7408	12	1	13	1	0	0	1	14
ALBION FALLS-7409	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
ALLISON-7501	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
CHAPPEL WEST-7502	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
CHAPPEL EAST-7503	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
BROUGHTON WEST-7504	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
ELEANOR-7505	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	3
BUTLER-7506	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
BARNSTOWN-7507	10	1	11	1	0	0	1	12
RYCKMANS-7508	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	3
JEROME-7509	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
CRERAR-7510	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
RUSHDALE-7511	13	3	16	1	0	0	1	17
RANDALL-7512	18	4	22	0	0	0	0	22
CARPENTER-7601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SELECTED OFFENCES SUMMARY

FOR

HAMILTON WENTWORTH REGIONAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNITY SERVICES MONTHLY NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME REPORTS

CITY OF HAMILTON 1991 ANNUAL TOTALS

NEIGHBOURHOOD	Assaults	Sexual Assaults	Total 1+2	Indecent Exposure	Prowl By Night	Purse Snatching	Total 4,5+6	Total 3+7
KENNEDY WEST-7602	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
KENNEDY EAST-7603	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
MEWBURN-7604	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
SHELDON-7605	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
FALKIRK EAST-7606	9	0	9	0	2	0	2	11
FALKIRK WEST-7607	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
GURNETT-7608	8	0	8	1	1	0	2	10
GILKSON-7609	32	4	36	2	1	0	3	39
GOURLEY-7610	31	1	32	1	1	0	2	34
KERRINGHAM-7611	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
HAMILTON BAY-8510	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
CANAL -8520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAKE ONTARIO-8530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS BY CRIME:	3998	286	4284	190	88	133	411	4695

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